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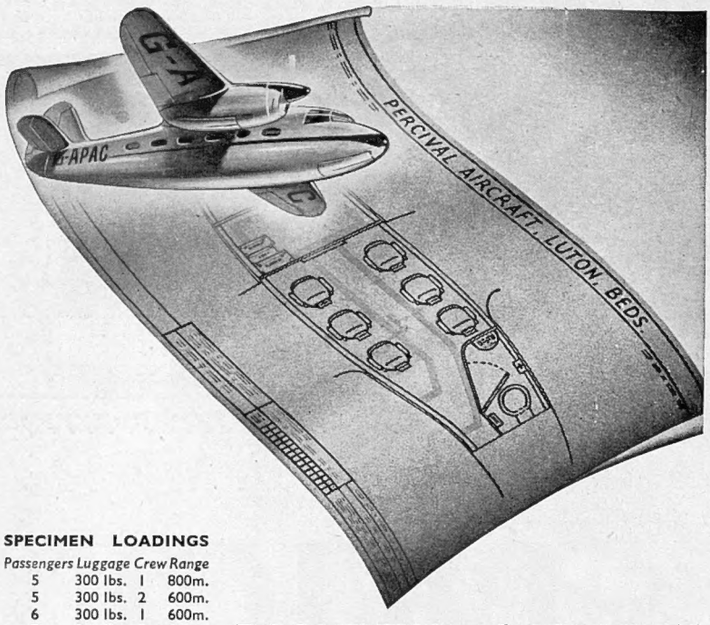

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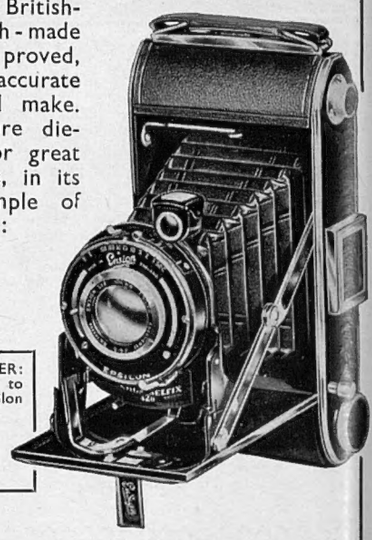

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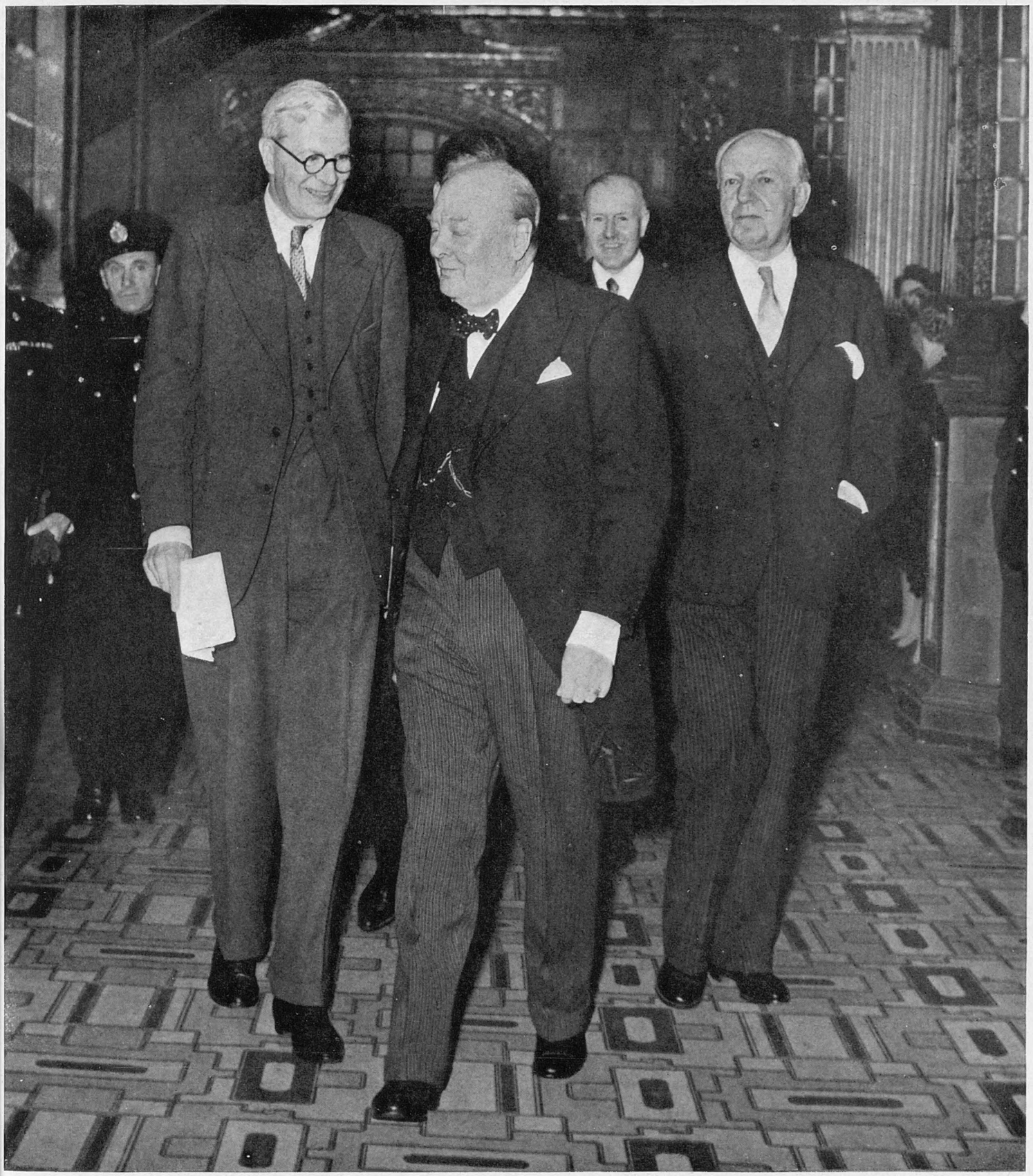

MR. CHURCHILL AT BLACKPOOL—ARRIVING WITH MR. OLIVER STANLEY (LEFT) AND LORD WOOLTON FOR THE FINAL SESSION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE: The prelude to a great personal ovation from an audience of 3,000 party followers

The Conservative Party Conference, which ended at Blackpool last Saturday, marked the inauguration of a new period of intensive political activity. At the concluding mass meeting Mr. Churchill addressed an enthusiastic audience of more than 3,000 and an "overflow" meeting of 1,500. In his speech the ex-Premier declared his intention of retaining the Conservative leadership and, speaking with all his old vigour, put forward an eight-point programme as a guide for party members in the coming series of country-wide public meetings. The personal ovation accorded to Mr. Churchill by his followers rivalled any of the many abundant proofs of affection he has received since Victory Day in Europe, and perhaps the biggest moment came when he declared "I will go forward carrying the flag so long as I have the necessary strength and energy, and your confidence"

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

The End at Nuremberg.—

The Nuremberg Trials are over. We heave a sigh of relief. They are an important chapter in the history of civilisation, and, whatever we may privately feel about their length and elaboration, we can all unite in hoping there will never be anything of the sort staged again. Are there for remark any surprises in the verdicts ? The General Staff was acquitted as a body, without prejudice to the guilt or innocence of individual members. So also were one or two other Nazi-made organisations. One such was able to "prove an alibi"—the Reich Cabinet. These and other acquittals were by majority vote only. Of the individuals sentenced after verdict, a dozen received the death penalty. For all of them the bitterness of death must be long passed ; and those even who escaped the extreme penalty have suffered a hundred deaths during the long trial. Take Goering as an instance. He was indeed the foulest of the foul. Can we doubt that, so far as punishment can fit his crimes, Goering has paid in full ? Of the panel three were acquitted. Old Papen ("as I foretold thee") left the Court "without a stain on his character," and passes away, a museum piece on the fringe of history. Perhaps he was cleverer than his minor plots suggested. The differences of opinion concerning the lighter sentences and acquittals underline the difference between British and some other legal procedures. Under our system many a guilty man escapes through the absence of one tiny link in the complete chain required for conviction. The world pays its tribute to Lord Justice Lawrence and his allied team of judges and prosecutors, and to the faithful interpreters. *Pereunt et imputantur.* Soon enough now, the world will smell a little sweeter for the elimination of so much filth in an orderly manner.

The Lessons of Nuremberg.—

What are the lessons of Nuremberg ? For the world political : that Civilisation now and hereafter outlaws any conspiracy to commit crimes against peace and against humanity, by planning and waging wars of aggression. In wars, originating by whatever means, civilisation defines war crimes and crimes against humanity in exact detail, from ill-treatment of civilians down to racial and religious persecution. There is on record henceforth chapter, verse and precedent for every possible charge and every conceivable ground for the indictment of those who hereafter may conspire to wage aggressive war or wage "unlawfully" war howsoever originating. But there are lessons also for individuals of all nations in every sphere of human life. And especially on the meaning of loyalty to their leaders, whether political, military or even industrial. Blindly to obey the orders of a superior is never an excuse for breach of the accepted moral laws. The leaders of no country in the world at any time have been superhuman. They have constantly made mistakes, are constantly liable not only to errors of judgement but often enough to breaches of moral or legal codes. We should beware of following any leader blindly. Discipline is good. Loyalty is good. But our loyalty is owed first to God, second to ourselves, only at third degree to our leaders who represent our country in the international field. Where and when our leaders abandon by ever so little the honest way, the straight and decent road, the way of sanity, common justice and fair dealing, for mean expedient or cowardly compromise or self or party interests, it is our duty as citizens and as Christians to play the rebel and to follow the only loyalty that matters.

An Effective Alternative Government.—

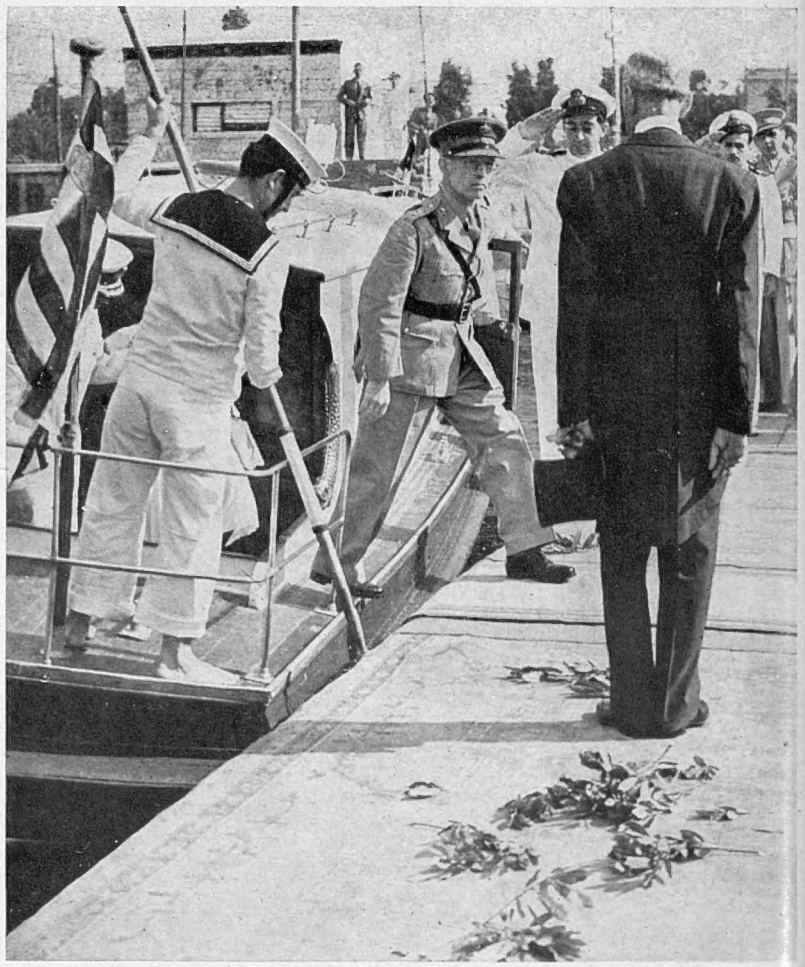
Our system of Government suits us still. No form of Government and, so far as I can recall, no particular composition of Government in our history has succeeded by their own efforts in banishing want or fear or in creating a world even tolerably pleasant for all. But it is an imperfect world, and Ministers are not supermen. So, on the whole, we stand by and for Party Government and probably agree that it works best as a system when there are two (or no more than three) parties, reasonably equally balanced, so that any one of them might ride in on a turn of the tide. It is not so to-day. The Socialists have an overwhelming majority, the Conservatives have all to build again, and the Liberals (what is left of them) are, as usual, cutting each other's throats. Accordingly, the efforts of the Conservatives to rebuild that party as a live force in politics are of considerable interest and even importance. I do not quarrel with the majority opinion of delegates not to try a change of name. But the difficulties in the way of finding a policy (without raising the question of finding acceptable leaders) strike me as very, very grave. The Socialists stole all the clothes while the Conservatives went bathing, and these last emerge stark naked on the bank and look in vain for a covering. It is admitted that all parties must wear the ceremonial dress of what once was Socialism's Ultima Thule. No going back on that. It is as clear that no one will stand a return to the *Saturnia regna* of triumphant Stockbrokershire. The hope of the Conservatives, no doubt, is to find a formula which may wean first the Liberal elements and then the moderate Socialists into a middle-course fold, leaving the reds to fall back among the very reds.

Fine Phrases and Plain Brass-tacks.—

But formulæ are not enough. We are heartily sick of clever arrangement of phrases. We must have chapter and verse ; we must know precisely the job to be done and how it is to be done, stage by stage. We must know just how far the new alternative Government, when it is a live entity, is prepared to go to undo any permanent harm which hasty Socialist legislation may have caused. *Vestigia nulla retrorsum* is almost an article of faith and practice in Party Government, and the repeal of the Trades Disputes Act is a rare phenomenon. Would the Conservatives restore that safeguard ? We can hardly expect them to declare it. And that raises the question of their *bona fides*. What are they out for ? Why do people go into politics instead of into the City, the law, business, industry, medicine ? Solely for their country's good ? The voter is not an infant. He has listened to many election promises and is not bamboozled by his candidate's 100 per cent. altruism. He doesn't expect it. But he does expect something more than fine phrases or clever formulæ. The Liberals went to pot because they could do no more than mouth the words : "We stand for liberty." The Conservatives will not rise again to a balance of power on the mere phrase "A nation-wide property-owning democracy." It may be a pretty phrase, with an attractive ring ; but it requires a vast number of precise footnotes. ("Democracy" itself is yet to be defined, let alone put into practice.) To do him justice, Mr. Eden does not pretend that it is worth much without footnotes. But at present there is not enough material collected for all those essential footnotes. There is a deal of work ahead before the phrase will sweep the country.

W.A.C.s and Arbitrary Powers.—

The truth and the whole truth is the only counter of exchange if the United Nations are ever to become united, or, for that matter, the people of any one nation. And to sift truth from hearsay is practically impossible until all concerned with journalism attain to some knowledge of what in law is regarded as evidence.



KING GEORGE OF THE HELLENES RETURNS TO GREECE : Stepping ashore at Phaleron Bay prior to re-entering Athens after an absence of over five years. The King, whose return was made possible by the recent plebiscite in favour of the Monarchy, was greeted by enthusiastic crowds all along the route to the Royal Palace. No hostile incidents or demonstrations were reported in Athens. The King was accompanied by his brother, Crown Prince Paul, and the Crown Princess Frederika. King George first became King after the second deposition in 1922 of his father, King Constantine, but his reign lasted little more than a year. The way for his return in the 1930's was paved by the Monarchist, General Kondylis, and he left the country again when the Germans entered Greece in the Second World War

Time and again, the public reads, and is swayed by, "scandals" created by pure hearsay evidence or, worse, by the culling of excerpts from reports or speeches which (taken out of their context) often convey a meaning exactly opposite to what the author intended. In this connection, I refer to an article in a recent copy of *The Saturday Evening Post*, which is widely read and studied in England. "Is the British yeoman becoming a Kulak ?" was its caption. It ventilated a recent report issued by The English Farmers' Rights Association, giving "chapter and verse" for acts of tyranny, cruelty and injustice committed by W.A.C.s in exercising their right to dispossess inefficient farmers. It quoted the case of George Raymond Walden, who was "gassed and shot to death" when being forcibly removed from the farm of his ancestors, of another who committed suicide in despair, of others evicted to make room for the "relatives or friends" of the committee-men, and so forth. Charges such as these are instantly suspect to trained lawyers, for each and all are worthless until proved to the hilt by established legal process. But when made or ventilated by a widely read and responsible journal, they call for a rebutter from the accused for the reasons I have set forth. We should like to hear the true facts of the case of G. R. Walden, or at least the W.A.C.'s side

Nickel for Silver.—

The Government has decided finally and totally to debase our currency, whereby the Treasury will greatly benefit. The last 50 per cent. of silver which has existed in our so-called silver currency since 1920 is to be withdrawn from new coinage and the old coins called in. These last will produce £75,000,000 of silver borrowed from the U.S. during the late war. The new silver coinage will be a cupro-nickel alloy, readily tarnishable. Who will cavil ? For the last few years most of the goods, food, fuels, drinks, clothes purchasable with money have been shoddy, so why not pay for them in shoddy ? I am no great shakes at currency questions. In my youth (when I would travel up to Scotland with a sovereign purse loaded with seven lovely golden "Jimmies" and half-a-dozen even lovelier "half-Jimmies") I was easily persuaded that money had some intrinsic value apart from that derived from human sweat of brow. And, indeed, I saw denizens of Park Lane grow easily and vulgarly rich from supervising the digging of gold from the earth. But now, "who steals my purse steals trash," and trash is all he will buy with it. Our new half-crowns will soon finally convince me that money is no more than token counters and that the wealth of nations, as of individuals, is no more than their capacity to labour and offer services to others.

G.P.O. and Australasian Parcels.—

An answer to complaints of non-receipt of food parcels from Australasian sympathisers has reached me from the Press Officer, G.P.O. I acknowledge that it makes a good case out for the integrity and efficiency of our G.P.O. Lack of shipping is the prime cause of delay and perhaps of non-receipt. The Agents-General and High Commissioners of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, after investigation, add their testimonies to the efficiency of the G.P.O. at this end in the face of difficulties of many and grievous sorts. Pilfering at this end no doubt exists, but is insignificant. Congestion is due to lack of storage in London itself. The charge of wholesale confiscation by the Customs is declared a mare's-nest. It is stated that "less than a dozen" food parcels from Australasia, out of "millions" received, have been confiscated or diverted. This "dozen" were seized because the parcels exceeded the limits of size allowed in without a B.O.T. licence. I feel it fair and proper to give this summary of the G.P.O.'s apologia.

THE OLD STAGER

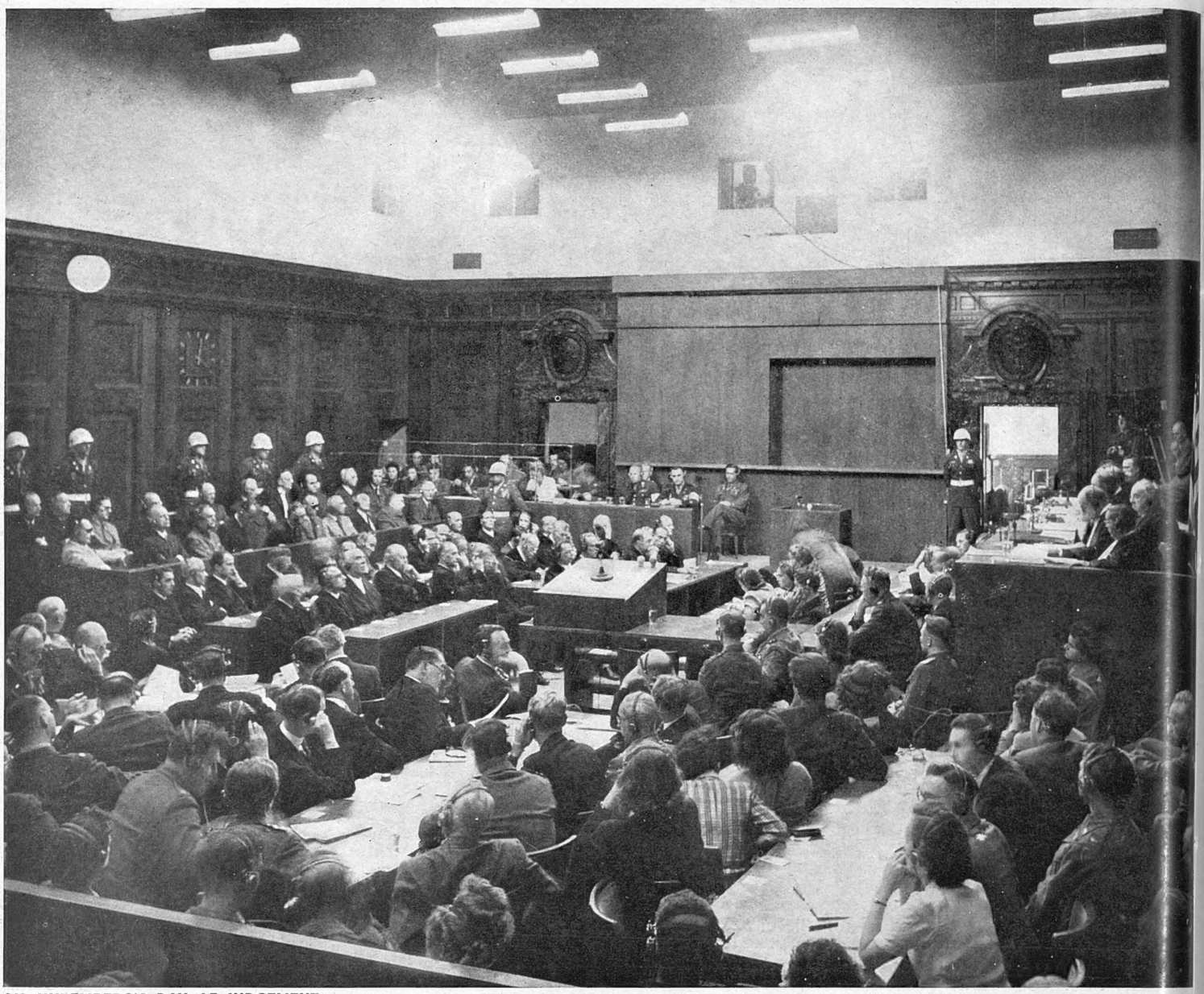
AFTER ONE OF THE LONGEST TRIALS IN HISTORY—THE TWENTY-ONE NAZI CHIEFS ASSEMBLED IN THE COURT AT NUREMBERG TO HEAR THE VERDICTS OF THE TRIBUNAL: Goering and eleven others were sentenced to hanging, seven were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and three were discharged

THE VERDICTS OF NUREMBERG

The Nazi Chiefs Hear the Sentence of the Court

(1) Hermann Wilhelm Goering, 52, former Luftwaffe chief and successor-designate to Hitler. Guilty on all four counts, which were: 1, Common plan or conspiracy to wage aggressive war; 2, Crimes against peace; 3, War crimes; 4, Crimes against humanity. **Death by hanging. (2) Rudolf Hess,** 52, Hitler's former Deputy. Guilty on counts one and two. **Life imprisonment. (3) Joachim Ribbentrop,** 53, Hitler's Foreign Minister and Ambassador in London. Guilty on all counts. **Hanging. (4) Wilhelm Keitel,** 63, former chief of the German High Command. Guilty on all counts. **Hanging. (5) Ernst Kaltenbrunner,** 43, Himmler's Deputy and former chief of the security police and S.D. Guilty on counts three and four. **Hanging. (6) Alfred Rosenberg,** 53, head of the Nazi ideology department and former Minister for Occupied Eastern Territories. Guilty on all counts. **Hanging. (7) Hans Frank,** 46, former Governor-General of Occupied Poland. Guilty on counts three and four. **Hanging. (8) Wilhelm Frick,** 69, former Protector of Bohemia-Moravia. Guilty on counts two, three and four. **Hanging. (9) Julius Streicher,** 61, Gauleiter of Franconia. Guilty on count four. **Hanging. (10) Walter Funk,** 56, Reichsbank President, 1939-45. Guilty on counts two, three and four. **Life imprisonment. (11) Hjalmar Schacht,** 69, former Reichsbank President. Charged on counts one and two. Not guilty on both. **Acquitted. (12) Karl Doenitz,** 55, C.-in-C. U-boats until 1943, when he succeeded Raeder as C.-in-C. German Navy, and Fuehrer from Hitler's death until Germany's surrender. Guilty on counts two and three. **Ten years. (13) Erich Raeder,** 70, C.-in-C. German Navy 1928-43. Guilty on counts one, two and three. **Life. (14) Baldur von Schirach,** 39, Hitler Youth leader and one-time Governor of Austria. Guilty on count four. **Twenty years. (15) Fritz Sauckel,** 48, Director of Man-Power under the Nazis. Guilty on counts three and four. **Hanging. (16) Alfred Jodl,** 56, Chief of Staff 1942-45. Guilty on all counts. **Hanging. (17) Franz von Papen,** 66, diplomat and former Ambassador to Austria and Turkey. Charged on counts one and two. Not guilty. **Acquitted. (18) Arthur Seyss-Inquart,** 54, Governor of Austria after the *Anschluss* and Commissioner for Holland 1940-45. Guilty on counts two, three and four. **Hanging. (19) Albert Speer,** 40, former Armaments Minister. Guilty on counts three and four. **Twenty years. (20) Constantin Neurath,** 72, Protector of Bohemia-Moravia 1939-41, and former Ambassador in London. Guilty on all counts. **Fifteen years. (21) Hans Fritzsche,** 46, Goebbels's assistant at the Propaganda Ministry. Charged on counts one, three and four. Not guilty. **Acquitted.**

THE JUDGES OF NUREMBERG—THE MEN WHO PASSED SENTENCE ON THE TWENTY-ONE NAZI LEADERS: The Soviet judges, Major-General Volchoff and Major-General Nikichenko; the British judges, Mr. Justice Birkett and Lord Justice Lawrence (President of the Tribunal); the American judges, Mr. Francis Biddle and Mr. John Parker; and the French judges, M. Donnedieu de Favre and M. Falco, seen on the last day of the trial when they proclaimed their verdicts



ON NUREMBERG'S DAY OF JUDGEMENT—THE SCENE IN THE THRONGED COURTROOM AS LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE BEGAN THE SUMMING-UP PREPARATORY TO THE DELIVERY OF THE VERDICTS ON THE TWENTY-ONE NAZI LEADERS: In the foreground are the prosecuting counsel of Britain, the United States, Russia and France, and on the left, below the dock, are the German defence counsel. High up in the centre of the wall is a film camera

LAST HOURS AT NUREMBERG

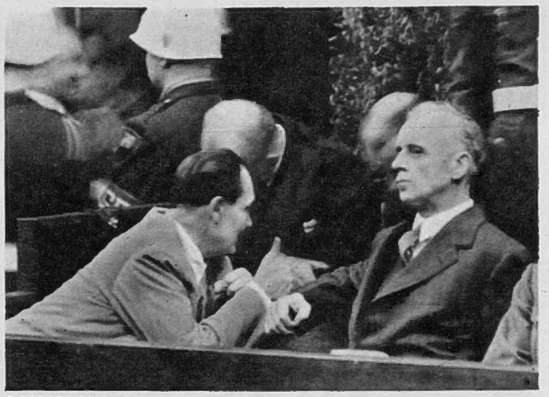
THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITAIN ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL: Mr. Justice Birkett and Lord Justice Lawrence, who also acted as President of the Court and passed sentence on the prisoners who were found guilty. There were eight judges in all: two from Russia, two from the United States, two from France, and two from Britain

THE THREE WHO WERE ACQUITTED: Hans Fritsche, Goebbels's right-hand man; von Papen, former German Chancellor; and Dr. Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, seen together a few moments after the surprise announcement of their acquittal. The verdicts aroused a strong chorus of protest in Russia and France, and the Soviet Justice, Major-General Nikitchenko, publicly dissented from the views of his fellow-judges

THE COURT RISES AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE JUDGES OF THE TRIBUNAL : The twenty-one prisoners, the guards, and some of the counsel for the defence, seen at the start of the closing session when sentences were pronounced. Goering, on the left, acted up to the last as leader of the group

AN INTERVAL FOR REFRESHMENT : Hess and Ribbentrop sit together, unspeaking. Seyss-Inquart, betrayer of Austria, is the centre of a talkative group, including von Papen and Frick (back to camera, wearing check coat). Dr. Schacht is seen munching a sandwich at the end of the row

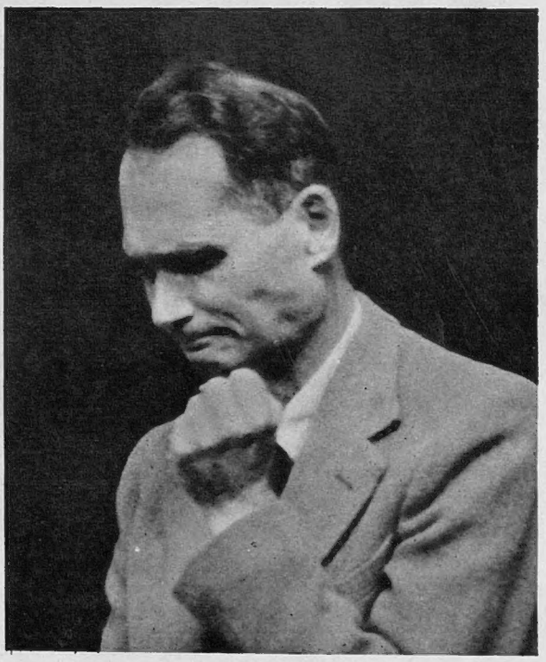
BEFORE THEY KNEW THEIR FATE : Goering, Hess, Ribbentrop, and Keitel in their places in the front row of the dock just before the beginning of the final session at which the verdicts were announced. Behind them are Baldur von Schirach and Sauckel. Throughout the trial Goering was often moved to anger by the inane behaviour of Hess, who kept up his self-imposed act to the finish of the trial



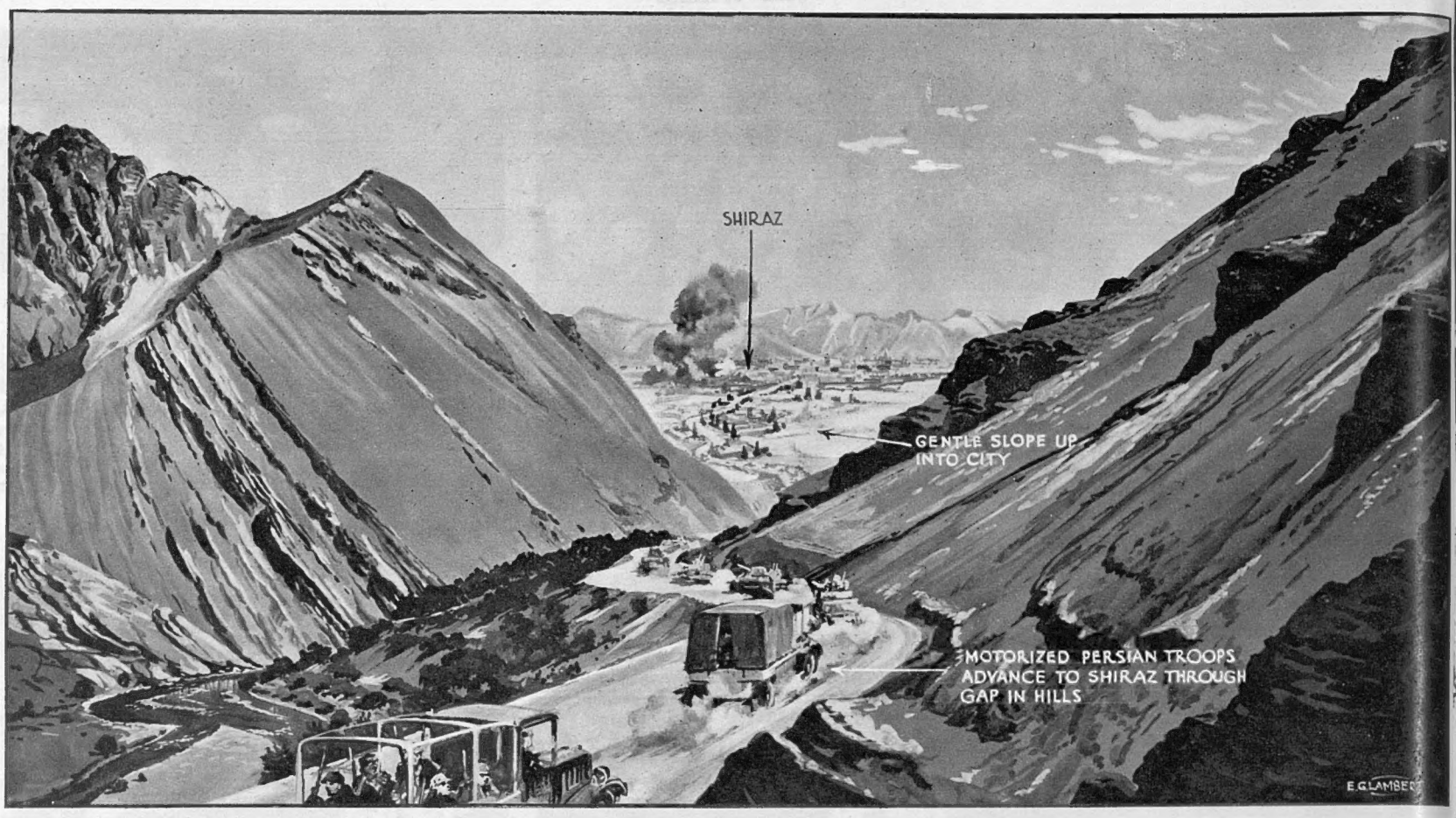
BOISTEROUS TO THE END : Goering leans back to speak to two of his fellow-prisoners, while Ribbentrop sits dejectedly in his place. Hess, who normally sat between them, had just left the court after complaining of severe cramp and pain in the stomach

FRICK, STREICHER, AND FUNK HEAR LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE'S SUMMING-UP : A dramatic study in expressions in the dock as three members of the gang listen to the fateful words of condemnation

DEEP IN REVERIE : The dynamic Goering and the shadowy Hess during the summing-up. At times it seemed that the defendants were not listening, and Hess, in particular, often stared vacantly into space when he was not holding his head in his hands



THE GESTICULATIONS OF HESS : Hitler's former Deputy about to bang his fist on the front of the dock



THE REVOLT OF THE TRIBESMEN IN SOUTH-WEST PERSIA—TANKS AND MOTORISED INFANTRY ADVANCING THROUGH THE HILL COUNTRY TO SHIRAZ, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF FARS, WHERE THEY ATTEMPTED TO PUT DOWN THE LOCAL RISING: An artist's impression of the column en route following the news that the insurgents had taken over the suburbs of Shiraz and were also menacing Bushire, on the Persian Gulf. The rebel organisation has since demanded from the Central Government a large measure of home rule, with powers similar to those given to Azerbaijan—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

A Foreign Survey

THE PERSIAN REVOLT

The Persisting Problem of Trieste—The Dutch Strike — Better Tidings from South Tyrol

Since the close of the war Persia's Central Government has been hard put to it to enforce authority in the distant provinces. Azerbaijan, backed by Russia, first of all sought complete independence, and in the end gained a great measure of home rule. Now the province of Fars demands a similar degree of autonomy, and at the end of September the tribesmen of this rich, south-western oilfield area descended in force upon Shiraz, the provincial capital, and upon the Persian Gulf port of Bushire in order to enforce their claims. The fighting soon became serious, and Premier Quawam immediately despatched long columns of motorised troops from Teheran to the scene of disorder. Communications between Teheran and Bushire were cut off, and the Prime Minister summoned General Fatemi, Governor of Fars, to report personally at Teheran. The Governor carried with him the demands of the insurgents, which included the immediate formation of semi-autonomous provincial councils and immediate allocation of two-thirds of all land taxes to local use.

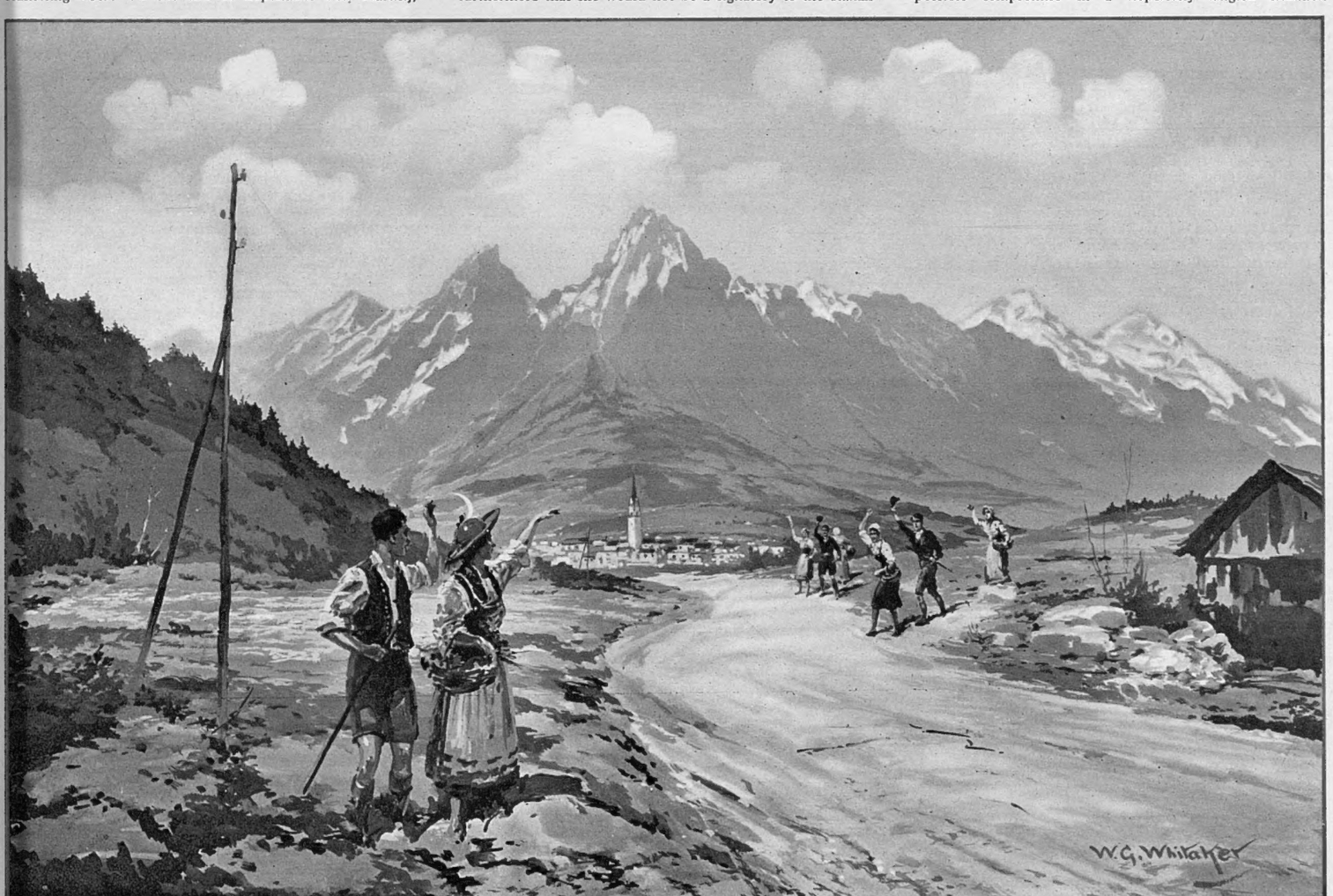
AMSTERDAM POLICE IN ACTION: Arriving in a main square to disperse strikers who had held a meeting of protest against the sending of Dutch troops to Indonesia

DISPERSING THE AMSTERDAM STRIKERS: Police, mounted and on foot, clearing Waterloo Square in the heart of the city. During the course of the 24-hour strike they had to open fire on several occasions, and numerous people were wounded by stone-throwing. The strike was instigated by the Communist Party, and began in the harbour area when the news became known that the S.S. *Boissevain* was about to leave for Indonesia with a contingent of three hundred troops. In many factories the workers came out en masse, and for a whole day Amsterdam was without tramway services or gas supplies. Mr. Jonkman, Minister for Overseas Territories, broadcasting from Hilversum, appealed to strikers to return to work, and to absentee soldiers to report to their units. "All this rests on a misunderstanding," he said

THE PERSISTING PROBLEM OF TRIESTE: A sketch map showing the situation of the French Line which was agreed upon as the Yugoslav boundary by the Paris Peace Conference, but aroused a storm of protest from the Yugoslav delegates, who declared "We will not give up Gorizia and Monfalcone." In addition, the Yugoslavs declared that they would not sign the Peace Treaty, and this despite the fact that the Drafting Commission accepted the French Line by 12 votes to 5, Russia voting with the majority. The Italians are equally vociferous in their protest against the French Line, claiming that not one of the 500,000 of their countrymen in Venezia Giulia will accept the Paris decision

KEEPING WATCH OVER TRIESTE—MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE AND PATROLLING ARMOURED UNITS IN THE FOOTHILLS AT THE WESTERN APPROACH TO THE PORT: An artist's impression looking across the bay to Giulia Istria and the much-discussed French Line of Demarcation—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

While the delegates to the Paris Peace Conference have laboured through a bleak summer and early autumn seeking an understanding on the thousand-and-one problems of a troubled world, they have found Trieste a recurring stumbling-block. At the end of September Mr. Kardelj, the hard-hitting leader of the Yugoslav delegation, bluntly announced that his Government would not accept the so-called French Line of Demarcation. He also said that Yugoslavia would not withdraw her troops from existing positions, and furthermore that she would not be a signatory to the Italian Peace Treaty so painstakingly framed at the Paris Conference. The fact that Italians, with their pose of martyrdom, were no less hostile to the Treaty was regarded in some quarters as an indication that the Conference had reached the fairest possible compromise in a hopelessly tangled situation



A BRIGHT SPOT IN EUROPE—AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN INHABITANTS OF SOUTH TYROL EXCHANGE ROADSIDE GREETINGS AFTER HEARING NEWS OF AGREEMENT: South Tyrol, largely Austrian, was to have become wholly Italian under the Treaty. Now it will have a measure of self-government—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

Under the draft terms of the Italian Peace Treaty it was provisionally agreed that the province of South Tyrol should remain a part of Italy. The South Tyroleans, so very Austrian in their ways, were deeply shocked at the news, and throughout Europe it was felt that a blunder was being made. Suddenly at the beginning of September news of a remarkable compromise was made known, the Italian Prime Minister, Signor de Gasperi, and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Gruber, having jointly agreed to submit to the Paris Conference a proposal to grant a large measure of autonomy to South Tyrol within the framework of the Italian State. The plan, which has been accepted and already incorporated in the Italian Treaty, provides that Italian and German shall both be official languages in this region. Special Customs arrangements will make it possible for the wine and fruit of South Tyrol to be exported easily and cheaply into Austria, while the Hitler-Mussolini agreement which involved a transfer of population is to be annulled.

AFTER NUREMBERG—THE LESSER FRY

The Problem of Complete De-Nazification in the Three German Zones

By FERDINAND TUOHY

RASH guesses have been made that 1,000,000, 1,500,000, 2,000,000 Germans will be liable to sentences of death or imprisonment as a result of the finding guilty, at Nuremberg, of the Leadership Corps, the S.S. and S.D., and the Gestapo. Viewed from the standpoint of numbers likely to be tried—actually to face Boards—in the British Zone, nothing even vaguely approaching the million mark is involved. This can be said with the greater authority, inasmuch as fewer "bad" Germans are held in the American and French Zones than in the British.

In talking of numbers, the first thing that has to be got out of the way is Russia's holding of Germans who belonged to the above-mentioned three criminal formations. The Nuremberg Tribunal recommended that classifications, sanctions and penalties throughout the four zones of Germany should be standardised. Yet the Russians are known to have already dealt so drastically with their professional or "bad" Nazis, that there is very little reason to expect them now to revise punishments and penalties in order to fall in line with proposed practice in the other zones.

If more of the Leadership Corps, S.S. and S.D., and of the Gestapo took care to be captured by the Western Allies than fell to the Russians, the latter rounded up a considerable proportion and, so far as is known, one of three things happened to them: they were liquidated in the first weeks after the German collapse, they were sent to the severest labour camps in the heart of Russia, probably in perpetuity, and they were given the lowest menial jobs in the Russian Zone. Not even the least culpable professional Nazi may ever rearise in that quarter to a point of giving an order to a single other person.

There is just one other possibility—probability—and that is that the Russians are using the administrative and other abilities of "bad" Nazis in skilled jobs in Russia, and in running the Russian Zone. The Russians have all along had a totally different way with their prisoners to that of the Western Allies. They sorted them out from the standpoints of their utility and their danger. It didn't matter who they were, admiral or former S.A. lout. After being "placed," away they went to their allotted fate or task, permanent or temporary. All went without trial, the "bad" ones along with the others.

So why expect the Russians now to reopen the matter? It would be altogether too upsetting; and therefore it may be as well to forget about Germany's criminal fry in the East and to concentrate on the problem as it affects the West, where, broadly speaking, members of the three criminal organisations involved are (*a*) released, (*b*) on the run, (*c*) in internment camps or prison.

I can only give an idea of the numbers released by quoting figures from the British Zone. Up to August approximately 170,000 former Nazis were adjudged so "bad" that they had to be removed from their jobs, while a further 30,000 were refused permits to take up specific work. These 200,000 are nearly all of the "white collar" category, and they, if any, form the incipient Resistance. They don't get ration books unless they work, and mostly they are given manual labour which they loathe.

The point now arises: how many of this highly discontented lot are likely to be taken by the collar as a sequel to the Nuremberg indictments? The answer looks like being "not many," if the American de-Nazification law of last March is adopted by the British and French, and, as the Tribunal urged adoption, the chance that it will be is extreme. So that, in assessing the numbers likely to be "boarded" in the West, we are really down to the totals still being held.

In a War Office reply, Mr. Bellenger not long ago spoke of nine civilian internment camps in our Zone, with 50,000 capacity. These were "the worst elements" in Germany. I saw some of them at Neumuenster, in Holstein, and a forbidding crowd they were. At this camp were 7,000, plus 800 S.S. and war criminals in a special compound.

As I recently discovered, certain military elements still being held in our Zone, including 1,300 General Staff officers or high-ranking ones, 60,000 of all kinds may still be held by us in Germany. If you add, say, 40,000 of like categories held in the U.K., we come to a grand total of roughly 100,000 as requiring "boarding" by us alone.

These men are a heavy charge, as they do no work and eat a lot of food, so it is to be hoped that the Boards will be speeded up and adequately staffed.

Boards are essentially for classifying and not for trying. Very many will not be tried at all, but be gradually "classified" back into circulation. Of the many thousands of tougher cases, some will go before British jurisdiction, others before German.

Assuming that the same system will be applied in the U.K. as is planned for our Zone, this is how "the last hundred thousand" will be classified:

Class I—Very senior officials, officers and Leadership Group who were in close touch with Hitler. This means a quite small number, but members of the organisations declared not criminal (Reich Cabinet, General Staff, S.A.) are eligible. I heard of some gauleiters and generals, but, of course, no former S.A. louts. Sentence for this class can run to death, though life should be more frequent. A peculiar feature is that all general officers were automatically put in this class. Now they have got to be salved—most of them. "Supposing we 'board' a general who had charge of their Naafi," it was explained to me, "we naturally won't treat him similarly to a general who shot prisoners or civilians. The Naafi fellow is for a quick release and will probably be shot right down to Class V."

Class II—Lesser but still very seriously implicated prisoners. May run into several hundreds, chiefly high S.S., S.D., Leadership Group and Gestapo, but also some officers and Reich Government officials. Sentences for this group may run to fifteen years.

Class III—In some ways the worst, and certainly the most difficult class to deal with. Relatively very numerous—maybe up to 30,000 and including the younger editions of all mentioned in Class II. The S.S. figures largely, and one of the difficulties will arise when it comes to liberating all Germans under twenty-seven, as undertaken by Chancellor Hynd. Boards will need to exercise great caution if they are not to let loose unchanged young ruffians who could and would at once begin to play on Germans already resentful of our presence. As indicative of the exceptional penetration of the S.S. into German life, no fewer than 136,000 affidavits were signed and sent to Nuremberg on behalf of this, perhaps, most criminal of all the organisations. Compare this with 10,000 affidavits on behalf of the S.A., 7,000 for the S.D., and only 2,000 for the even-by-Germans-hated Gestapo. This class may be likened to a place of definite detention. Some may go out early next year under strictest outside restraints.

Class IV—The beginning of the small fry. These include Germans who have shown some change or are adjudged incapable of doing much injury. Women are included in all classes on a ratio of about one to twenty men, and they may figure most in Class IV, the majority of whom should soon be progressively released, but with orders to report to the police every week, if not every day. They will also be barred from leaving a very localised area, and will take no part in public life, civil service, municipalities, etc.

Class V—These are Germans listed as likely to be released without delay and with lighter restraints—though still reporting to the police and "staying put." This class is expected to be quite large when the Boards have concluded their classifying and penalties. It was likened to a kind of "marching-out school" into which detained Germans must qualify from the other classes if they are ever to be free again.

Well, such is the prospect, and there remain three further matters.

Firstly, somebody has got to pay, and provide prisons, for many thousands of Germans for quite a long period. In which respect, I hope the "release all German prisoners" chorus will not drown common sense. "Vast numbers of fanatical adherents of Nazidom must in any event remain at large," said Sir David Maxwell Fyfe at Nuremberg. I don't know about the "vast," but listen to this from an article contributed to the *British Zone Review* by a young German living near Hanover:

"Youth . . . has therefore withdrawn into itself, full of stubbornness and scorn for the New Order (western democracy). It has faith in nothing. It seeks a new war, a new catastrophe to escape from the hopelessness of its fate. This German youth, which has only been taught that might is right, has the wish to be evil." If looks speak, this judgment must stand, for I have caught more looks of searing hatred from flaxen-haired German boys and youths than from all other age-groups combined. My point is: let us take good care not to let loose totally unrepentant Nazi thugs on this tender plant, present Germany.

The second question is: where shall the prison terms be served? If in Germany, the prolonged need for heavy guards at various places is self-evident. And we haven't the troops to spare even now. The best solution, I think, would be some spot overseas, from which escape would be hard.

Lastly, what of the General Staff officers we hold in the U.K. and our Zone, now that their organisation has been declared non-criminal? While one understands quite well that cases where officers have been individually criminals will lead to sentences, is this enough? Never forget that, however professional and proper they may appear, these men, considerably Prussians, have rightly been called the high priests and the real alchemists of war. They've done it almost as an aloof monastic society handed down from father to son, for over 200 years; they did it after the 1914 war, rebuilding the German Army secretly and then handing it over to Hitler; and they'll do it again to-morrow if we give them the chance, for it's in their blood.

Montgomery said the German G.S. would be held prisoners indefinitely. Eisenhower said it would be destroyed, if he had anything to say. So what? If Germany is to stage a come-back, she must find a way to conserve the military mind of her General Staff. Wherever a few collect, there will they study new aspects of warring. We can't prevent that; but we can definitely prevent them making headway simply by keeping beyond their reach everything with which they could experiment. "Last time" they went to China, Bolivia, Russia and Spain to experiment.

DE-NAZIFICATION IN A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP IN ENGLAND: A German naval officer giving his fellow-prisoners an English lesson at the Featherstone Park camp between Carlisle and Haltwhistle. Only 5 per cent. of the prisoners still openly affirm their belief in Hitlerian doctrine, and the majority are now converted to Western democratic ways of thinking

A GERMAN AIDS IN THE DE-NAZIFICATION PROCESS: Captain H. Schulzbach is camp interpreter at Featherstone Park. He is a former Berlin banker and, after fighting against us in the First World War, served for six years in the Second World War in the Royal Army Service Corps. At the Featherstone Park camp Captain Schulzbach has witnessed a remarkable change in many of the prisoners during recent months as a result of the intensive system of re-education which has been introduced. The prisoners range in rank from major-generals and admirals down to junior lieutenants, and, in addition to language lessons, they attend frequent lectures and discussions on sociological subjects

THE AUTUMN CRUISE of the MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

The British Warships Pay a Visit to Greek Waters

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET ARRIVES AT NAUPLIA—THE WARSHIPS LYING IN THE CALM WATERS OF THE GULF ON REACHING THEIR FIRST PORT OF CALL IN THE AUTUMN CRUISE: The Fleet comprises the cruisers "Liverpool," "Mauritius," "Leander" and "Phœbe," the aircraft-carrier "Ocean," seven destroyers and several other vessels, and from now until November 1 it will engage in an elaborate series of exercises

On September 18 the British Mediterranean Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Algernon Willis, who wears his flag in H.M.S. *Leander*, left Malta for its autumn cruise in the Eastern Mediterranean, a cruise which has as its main purpose the training of the many young recruits who have joined the Navy since the close of the war. The first port of call was Nauplia, but while *en route* from Malta the warships zigzagged through the night with hatches battened down and with no lights showing as they carried out an elaborate exercise in convoy attack and convoy defence, relying largely on radar apparatus to keep in touch with each other under cover of the darkness. It was all nothing new to the old hands as they were put through the well-known paces, but it was valuable experience for the newcomers when they were given their baptism of dummy fire. After spending a week at Nauplia, the Fleet dispersed to ports of Crete, the Ægean Islands and the Greek mainland, and then on October 3 set sail for Cyprus, to continue the series of exercises

BRITISH CRUISERS AT ANCHOR IN THE GULF OF NAUPLIA: This picture was taken from the flight-deck of the aircraft-carrier "Ocean" shortly after the arrival of the British Mediterranean Fleet in Greek waters at the start of the autumn cruise. Nauplia, anciently known as the port of Argos, belonged to Venice in the Middle Ages, and it then passed to the Turks, from whom it was taken by the Greeks in 1822. Until 1834 Nauplia was the Greek capital

THE CRUISE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET: An artist's impression of the cruisers "Liverpool," "Mauritius," "Leander" and "Phœbe," the aircraft-carrier "Ocean" and escorting destroyers and motor-boats which are now taking part in extensive exercises in the Eastern Mediterranean. They left Malta on September 18, and the first port of call was Nauplia, in Greece, where the warships arrived after completing convoy exercises en route. The "Mauritius," which is seen in the left foreground of this drawing, is an 8,000-ton vessel belonging to the Fiji class, which proved highly successful in service throughout the war. The "Ocean," one of our latest carriers, belongs to the Colossus class. She was completed in 1945 after the close of the war—*Drawing by George M. Blow*

REHEARSAL ON THE FLIGHT-DECK: Massed bands of the Royal Marines practising aboard the aircraft-carrier "Ocean" on arrival at Nauplia at the start of the cruise. During these weeks, when the Fleet fulfils numerous social obligations in addition to carrying out its training, the band is always in big demand

SUNDAY DIVISIONS ON THE FLIGHT-DECK: Parading aboard H.M.S. "Ocean" while at anchor in the Gulf of Nauplia. Brilliant weather favoured the visit of the Fleet to this Greek port, and many of the local inhabitants came out in boats to inspect the warships. Behind the band is the "Ocean's" mail plane. This Sea Otter takes on board mail from the various units of the Fleet and then flies to Athens, Rhodes, or Cyprus, whichever is nearest, and contacts the Dakota which has brought the incoming mail from Malta. This new postal service is very popular with the men, as it means the delay in their mail during the Mediterranean cruise is reduced to a matter of a few hours. The Sea Otter, like its sister craft, the Walrus, is known for its reliability. During the war it was used for air-sea rescue

THE PEOPLE OF NAUPLIA COME OUT TO SEE THE BRITISH FLEET: Sightseers climbing aboard one of the warships when they were invited on a tour of inspection by the Commander-in-Chief

THE PATH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER : A sketch map showing the route taken by Admiral Willis's ships during the six weeks they are spending in the Eastern Mediterranean. After the assembly at Nauplia it was arranged that the various units should split up and make individual visits to various ports of the Aegean. They would then re-unite and cruise farther East

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET GOES CRUISING

And Other Naval News of the Moment

H.M.S. "DANÆ" RETURNS TO THE ROYAL NAVY : The C.-in-C., Plymouth, Admiral Sir H. D. Pridham-Wippell, inspecting a Polish guard of honour on board the 4,850-ton cruiser "Conrad" when he formally received the ship back into the British Service. The *Conrad*, which will now be known as the *Danæ* again, became a unit of the Polish Navy in 1944. She has now done twenty-two years' service

THE NORTH SEA MINESWEEPING FLEET LEAVES LOWESTOFT : The vessels en route to Sheerness having accomplished their mission in the North Sea. Before the fleet's departure the minesweepers were given a send-off by the townspeople, who gathered at Hamilton Dock to cheer them on their way

INITS OF THE U.S. FLEET PAY A COURTESY CALL AT MALTA : The United States destroyers "New," "Cone" and "Corry" in Sliema Harbour and, at the head of the line, a British light cruiser. The larger units of the American Fleet, including the 45,000-ton carrier "Franklin D. Roosevelt," rode at anchor several miles out to sea as submerged vessels still constitute a menace in the harbour. Throughout the summer and early autumn the European Squadron of the U.S. Fleet has been extremely active in European waters, cruising from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus and back again, calling at many ports. It has been to Lisbon, where President Carmona was a guest aboard the *Franklin D. Roosevelt*. The Fleet is in Europe, says Mr. Forrestal, to support United States policies in the area

HER MISSION ACCOMPLISHED : A vessel of the North Sea Minesweeping Fleet seen on nearing Sheerness from Lowestoft. While the fleet was in action at Lowestoft it swept its allotted area twelve times in every twenty-four hours, and it has operated day and night since September 1939. On the funnel of each vessel are painted chevrons showing the number of mines they have accounted for individually. During the war Lowestoft was also the base for E-boat warfare, and many an action was fought off the coast by the "little ships" of the Royal Navy

MAINLY FROM EUROPE

A Foreign News Survey

AMID THE SUNSHINE OF THE CÔTE D'AZUR—THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ON THE RIVIERA : While the Duchess looks on, the Duke takes pictures of some of his guests on the sea-front at fashionable Eden Roc. Throughout the summer the Duke and Duchess entertained at the Chateau de la Croie, but they have since gone to Paris and are reopening their home there. Altogether they spent four months on the Côte d'Azur

France as a nation, despite her natural ebullience, recovers but slowly from the years of war and occupation, but in that other France, that lies along the Riviera, gaiety has come into its own again. At Cannes, in particular, the season has been most successful. Before returning to their home in Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor spent four months at the Chateau de la Croie, entertaining on a considerable scale, while Princess Faizah, second sister of King Farouk of Egypt, is another international celebrity who has frequently been seen dining and dancing at fashionable haunts on the Côte d'Azur. The future plans of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor are uncertain, but it was rumoured last week that the Duke might at any time be coming to England to see members of his family

AN EARLY AUTUMN VISITOR TO CANNES : The charming Princess Faizah, one of the four sisters of King Farouk, dancing with Count Herbemont at the Palm Beach Reserve

YUGOSLAVIA CARRIES HERO WORSHIP TO NEW EXTREMES : Sculptured heads of Marshal Tito and Generalissimo Stalin adorning the exterior of the Ministry of Industry building at Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia. In every part of Yugoslavia these days portraits and statues of Stalin and Tito are to be seen everywhere, and right up to the Morgan Line, in the disputed Giulia Istria region of Trieste, the name of the Yugoslavian Dictator is emblazoned in white paint on many a house and even on the hillsides. Ljubljana, where this picture was taken, is near the Austrian border. It was recently very much in the news when American planes were shot down in the vicinity after straying from their normal route down the Klagenfurt Corridor

A BRITON WEDS IN GREECE : Captain H. B. Forster, Regional Director of the British Council, Mytilene, and his bride, who comes from Chios, seen during their wedding at an Athens church. Captain Forster played an important part in Grecian affairs after landing there with a Commando unit in September 1944. He entered Corinth just after the Germans left and successfully prevented an immediate outbreak of civil war between the rival elements in the city

BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA: Mr. Charles Peake seen with his Embassy staff after presenting his credentials to Marshal Tito in Belgrade. Standing immediately behind the Ambassador are Captain E. Welman, the Naval Attaché, and Air Commodore F. Beaumont, the Air Attaché. In the third row are Mr. Stemback (interpreter) Mr. Dennis Wright (Commercial Secretary), Mr. Edmund Nunnes (Press Attaché) and Mr. D. Stewart (Third Secretary)

A STORMY SESSION AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE: Mr. Kardelj, senior delegate from Yugoslavia, looks towards Secretary of State Byrnes on the rostrum as the latter cautions him for irrelevance. On being cautioned Mr. Kardelj adopted an aggressive attitude, and with Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, joining in, the argument became long and heated. Mr. Byrnes insisted that the speaker must stick to the agenda

BULGARIA IS PROCLAIMED A PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: Lieut.-General Ivan Kinom and President Kolarov, the Provisional President of the new Republic of Bulgaria, leaving the National Assembly in Sofia after the proclamation of the new regime. The setting up of the Republic followed the referendum on the monarchy, when 93 per cent. of the electorate rejected King Simeon. Communist control is now almost as complete in Bulgaria as it is in Yugoslavia. Although the old democratic constitution is nominally in force, the administration is directed by the Communist Minister Yugov. Behind the scenes is Dimitrov, of Reichstag Fire Trial fame

DIMITROV COMMENTS ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION: The former head of the Russian Comintern and the man who defied Goering at the Reichstag Fire Trial talking to a newspaper correspondent in Sofia after the declaration of the new People's Republic of Bulgaria. Dimitrov does not appear to hold any office in the new State, but he is all-powerful, and only a few months ago the Socialist leader Pastuhova received a five-year prison sentence for criticising Dimitrov

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS ITS OWN STATION: A solitary traveller on the platform at Flushing, Long Island, waiting for a New York train on the Long Island Railroad. The station has not had to be built specially for the United Nations, as it was originally made to serve the World's Fair, which was sited in Flushing Park. Whether the United Nations will remain there permanently is a moot point, and of recent weeks there has been no further news from the Siting Committee

EX-KING UMBERTO OF ITALY IN HIS PORTUGUESE EXILE: Members of the Royal Family watching a soccer match at Lisbon between a Portuguese team and Charlton Athletic. Reading from left to right are: General Graziani, the ex-Crown Prince, ex-King Umberto, Princess Maria Pia and ex-Queen Marie Jose. Ex-Queen Marie Jose is a sister of King Leopold III of the Belgians and the Regent Charles. Ex-King Umberto's father, ex-King Victor Emmanuel, has gone into exile in Egypt, as also has ex-King Simeon of Bulgaria, Umberto's nephew. Since Umberto's departure there have been no Monarchist demonstrations

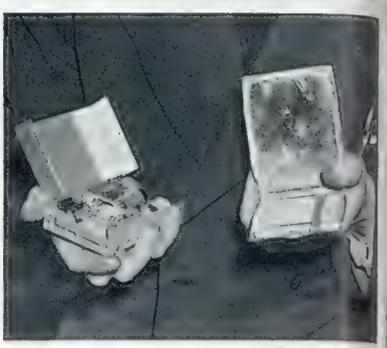
THE FREJUS TUNNEL IS CLEARED

And Other Subjects of Engineering and Scientific Interest

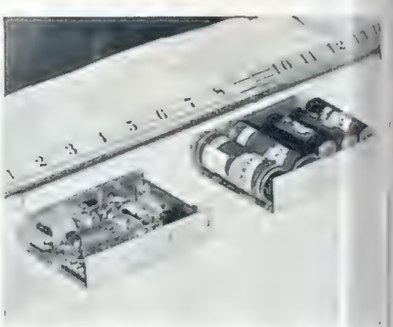
CLEARING AN ALPINE TUNNEL DAMAGED BY THE RETREATING NAZIS : A diagrammatic sketch showing the region of the Frejus Mountains between Modane, France, and Bardonnechia, Italy. The Frejus Tunnel, which carried the main line from Central France, was blown up by the Germans in September 1944, and French engineers have lately been engaged in the complicated task of its clearance—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

***On right*—THE METHOD OF RE-BORING THE FREJUS TUNNEL : A diagrammatic sketch showing how three headings have been driven through the choked tunnel. Concrete is poured in to the excavated areas enclosed by white lines, and the central portion of the tunnel is then cleared of fallen masonry and rubble**—*Drawing by W. C. Ives*

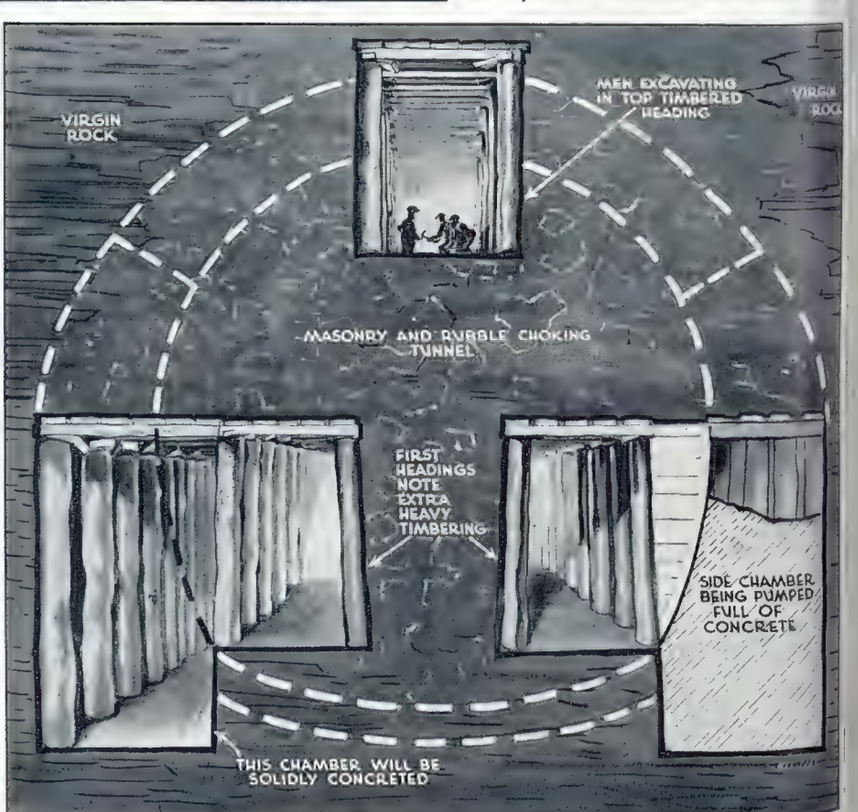
The task of restoring order from the chaos of the French railway system is far from complete. Trains still run at half-speed on great stretches of track; many bridges are only temporary and can only take traffic at snail's pace; while rolling-stock of every kind is woefully short. Even so, work on the railways has been unremitting since the close of the war, and one of the most remarkable feats so far accomplished has been the clearing of the Frejus Tunnel on the main line from Paris to Turin. The tunnel was heavily damaged by the retreating Germans in September 1944, large sections of the interior being blown up. The French engineers began repairs last winter, but realising that snow and frost would hold up work from the outside, they made a perpendicular drift and gained access to the tunnel in the rear of the subsidence, which extended for a distance of 51 metres. As soon as the drift was completed 2,400 tons of gravel, 1,700 tons of sand and 500 tons of cement were stored inside the tunnel for winter work, and the engineers then set about the task of driving headings through the rubble of the fallen portion of the tunnel. As each heading went forward cement was poured to right and left and below, thus building up a circular framework, and, when this had set, rubble from the centre was excavated. The system is simple enough in theory, and in practice it worked admirably, but the engineers had many an anxious moment as they drove the headings forward, fearing that the timber would not withstand the enormous overhead and lateral thrust. With the coming of spring the work was speeded up by the commencement of operations from outside



TALK WHILE YOU WALK : One of the new pocket-size transmitter-receiver sets compared with a cigarette-case. These sets will probably be on sale in the London shops before Christmas



THE VEST-POCKET TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER SET AND ITS POWER PACK : Another view of the new radio. The set has a transmitting range of about half-a-mile and it is carried in the pocket. The earphone has the appearance of being a deaf aid. Mr. Michael Kasia, who has had much to do with the development of this equipment, declares that it might play an important part in crowd-control at football matches, and he is expecting a big demand when it comes on the market at Christmas. The sets are a development of those used by British Secret Service men in the war

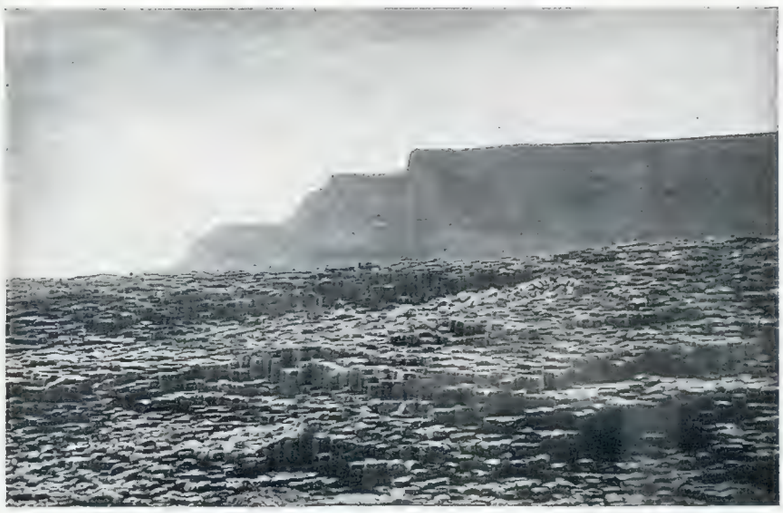


THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON, OPENS ITS DOORS AFTER SEVEN YEARS : The main hall with its show-cases and, at the entrance, the rotating 6-ft. globe showing world geology in relief. During the war a 1,000-lb. bomb fell on the pavement just outside the entrance

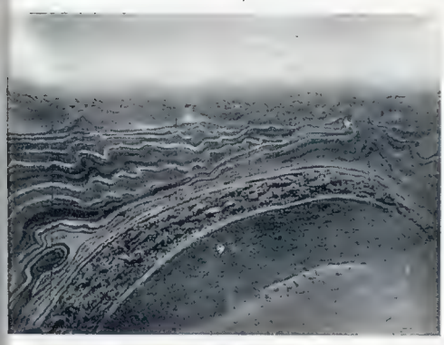
The Reopening of the GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

One by one London's museums are re-opening after the war years. The latest of them is the Geological Museum, South Kensington, which was fortunate to escape serious structural damage when a 1,000-lb. bomb exploded on the pavement outside the main entrance. Every window in the Museum was smashed, and to fit the Museum for reopening 15,000 square feet of glazing have had to be renewed. While the war was on some of the more valuable exhibits were sent to North Wales for safe keeping, and the Geological Museum temporarily became the headquarters of the London Civil Defence Region. The dioramas, always an important feature of the Museum before the war, are once again displayed to view, while three new exhibits of special interest are those illustrating British wartime geology, German military geological maps, and radio-active minerals—the sources of uranium, radium and thorium, and of the energy of the atomic bomb. Wartime geology involves the whole range of industrial as well as military effort.

THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM'S 6-FT. ROTATING GLOBE ILLUSTRATING WORLD GEOLOGY IN RELIEF : The Museum was reopened on September 19, the war damage to the building having been at last repaired. During the war the more valuable exhibits were taken to North Wales and the Museum became the headquarters of the London Civil Defence Region

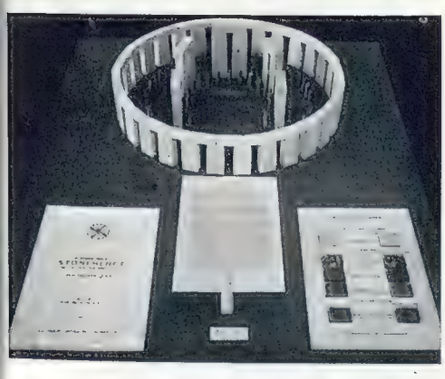


A SEA OF COLUMNAR BASALT AT THE GRAND CAUSEWAY, ANTRIM : One of the dioramas at the Geological Museum. This formation is similar to that seen at the Isle of Staffa and it is of volcanic origin. Altogether there are 40,000 polygonal columns



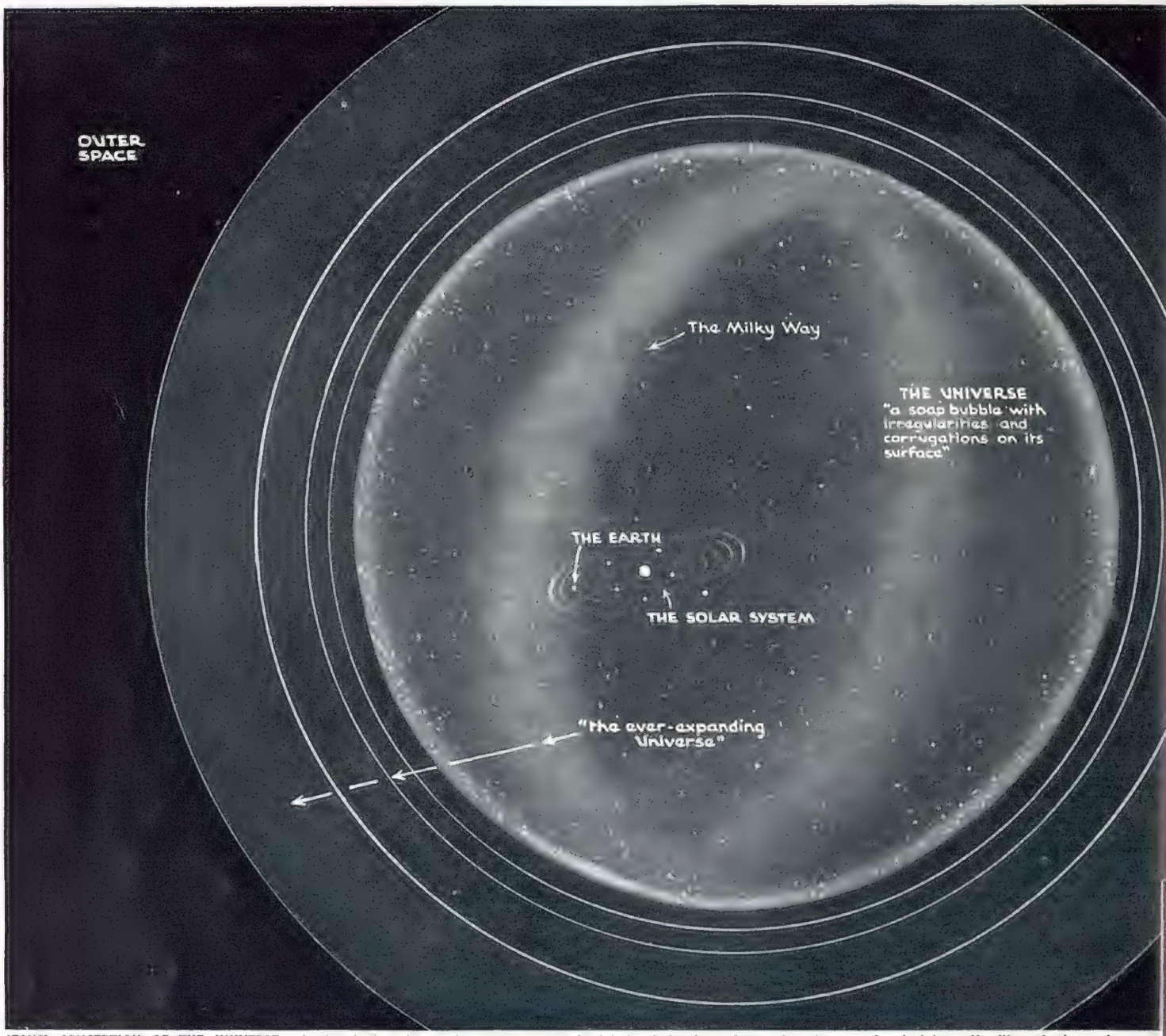
THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OILFIELD : A diorama at the Geological Museum showing the oil-shafts sunk through the impervious clay to the oil-bearing stratum. The oil is confined by clay above and below. In the distance is the hill country round Masjid-I-Suleiman

THE COLUMNAR SPLENDOURS OF STAFFA : Another of the Museum's remarkable dioramas. Staffa, which lies off the West Coast of Scotland, rises 144 ft. above the water and covers about 71 acres. Regarded in sections the rocks show themselves to be of three kinds—conglomerated tufa, forming the basement ; columnar basalt, arranged in colonnades, which form the façades and walls of the chief caves ; and amorphous basalt, overlying the columnar basalt. The most remarkable feature of the island is Fingal's or the Great Cave, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges on each side, supporting a lofty arch. The floor of this marvellous chamber is the sea, which throws up flashing and many-coloured lights against the pendant columns, whitened with calcareous stalagmite, that form the roof and also against the pillared walls of the cave



On left—

THE EARLIEST EXAMPLE OF THE BUILDER'S CRAFT : The Museum's model of Stonehenge. The outer white ring is made from grey-weather local stone found on Salisbury Plain. The smaller and darker stones were brought from the Prescelly Mountains in South Wales. The central altar-stone came from Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire



JEANS' CONCEPTION OF THE UNIVERSE : A sketch based on the great astro-physicist's deductions from the theory of relativity. He likened the universe to a soap bubble, the universe being the surface of the bubble, not its interior. While the surface of the bubble has only two dimensions, declared Jeans, the universe bubble has four—three dimensions of space and one of time. The Milky Way and the solar systems are both on this ever-expanding surface. The substance out of which this bubble is blown, the soap-film, is empty space welded on to empty time—*Drawing by W. C. Ives*

***On left*—RADAR TO AID THE METEOROLOGISTS : This device is used by the U.S. Joint Army-Navy Weather Bureau at Orlando, Florida, to record radar echoes and thus plot the course and height of thunderstorms. Similar devices have been employed by weather experts in India, making a clear recording on the cathode tube**

NOT AN ATOMIC EXPLOSION : This cloud picture, which might well have come from Bikini, was actually taken in Yorkshire during the height of the September storms

THE LATE SIR JAMES JEANS' THEORIES ON THE UNIVERSE

A Remarkable Astro-Physicist and His Contribution to Man's Knowledge

Sir James Jeans, who died at his home at Dorking in September, was not only one of the most brilliant scientists of this age, but he had in a marked degree the power of putting his important astro-physical discoveries and theories into language easily understood by the layman. Indeed, his engaging and witty narrative style and the lucidity with which he dealt with the most abstruse problems won him an immense popularity.

In *The New Background of Science* Jeans presented a fascinating speculation on the universe, and in the accompanying diagrammatic drawings some of his more spectacular theories are outlined in brief. In one he likens the expanding universe to a soap bubble, and in another he shows how stars and planets may evolve from nebulæ.

Of his conception of the universe in all its magnitude, perhaps Sir James's most remarkable description is in the opening chapter of *The Mysterious Universe*, one of his many best-sellers which rushed through two editions and eleven reprintings in five years.

"A few stars are known which are hardly bigger than the Earth, but the majority are so large that hundreds of thousands of earths could be

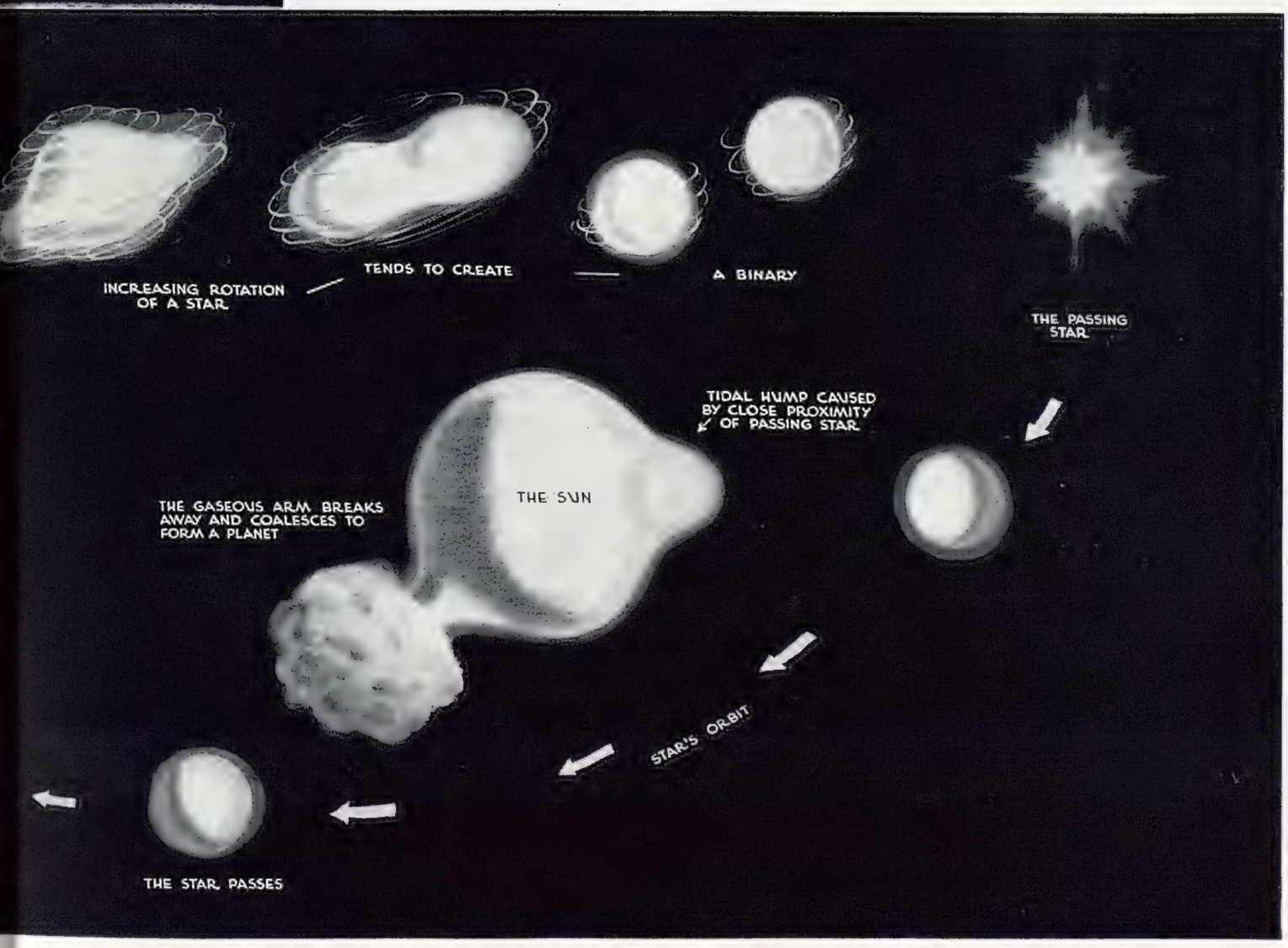
***On right*—THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE STARS : Two theories of Sir James Jeans shown in diagrammatic form. The normal result of increasing rapidity of rotation in a star, due to shrinkage, is for that star to break up into two, forming a binary system. Sir James also opined that if one star passed another in close proximity, such a close passage would draw out gaseous arms which might break off and condense into bodies having the relative size of the sun's planets. Tides raised in the planet by the passing star may also explain the origin of satellites**—*Drawing by W. C. Ives*

ANOTHER BRILLIANT THEORY PROPOUNDED BY SIR JAMES JEANS: A diagrammatic sketch based on his assumption that gravitational instability in a chaotic mass of gas would give rise to spiral nebulæ, and the same cause would lead to the formation of stars in the outer regions of the spiral nebulæ—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

packed inside each and leave room to spare," wrote Sir James. "Here and there we come upon a giant star large enough to contain millions of millions of earths. And the total number of stars in the universe is probably something like the total number of grains of sand on all the seashores of the world. Such is the littleness of our home in space when measured up against the total substance of the universe.

"This vast multitude of stars are wandering about in space. A few form groups which journey in company, but the majority are solitary travellers. And they travel through a universe so spacious that it is an event of almost unimaginable rarity for a star to come anywhere near to another star. For the most part, each voyages in splendid isolation, like a ship on an empty ocean. In a scale model in which the stars are ships, the average ship will be well over a million miles from its nearest neighbour, whence it is easy to understand why a ship seldom finds another within hailing distance.

"We believe, nevertheless, that some 2,000,000,000 years ago this rare event took place, and that a second star, wandering blindly through space, happened to come within hailing distance of the sun. Just as the sun and moon raise tides on the earth, so this second star must have raised tides on the surface of the sun. But they would be very different from the puny tides which the small mass of the moon raises in our oceans; a huge tidal wave must have travelled over the surface of the sun, ultimately forming a mountain of prodigious height, which would rise ever higher and higher as the cause of the disturbance came nearer and nearer. And, before the second star began to recede, its tidal pull had become so powerful that this mountain was torn to pieces and threw off small fragments of itself, much as the crest of a wave throws off spray. These small fragments have been circulating around their parent sun ever since. They are the planets, great and small, of which our earth is one"

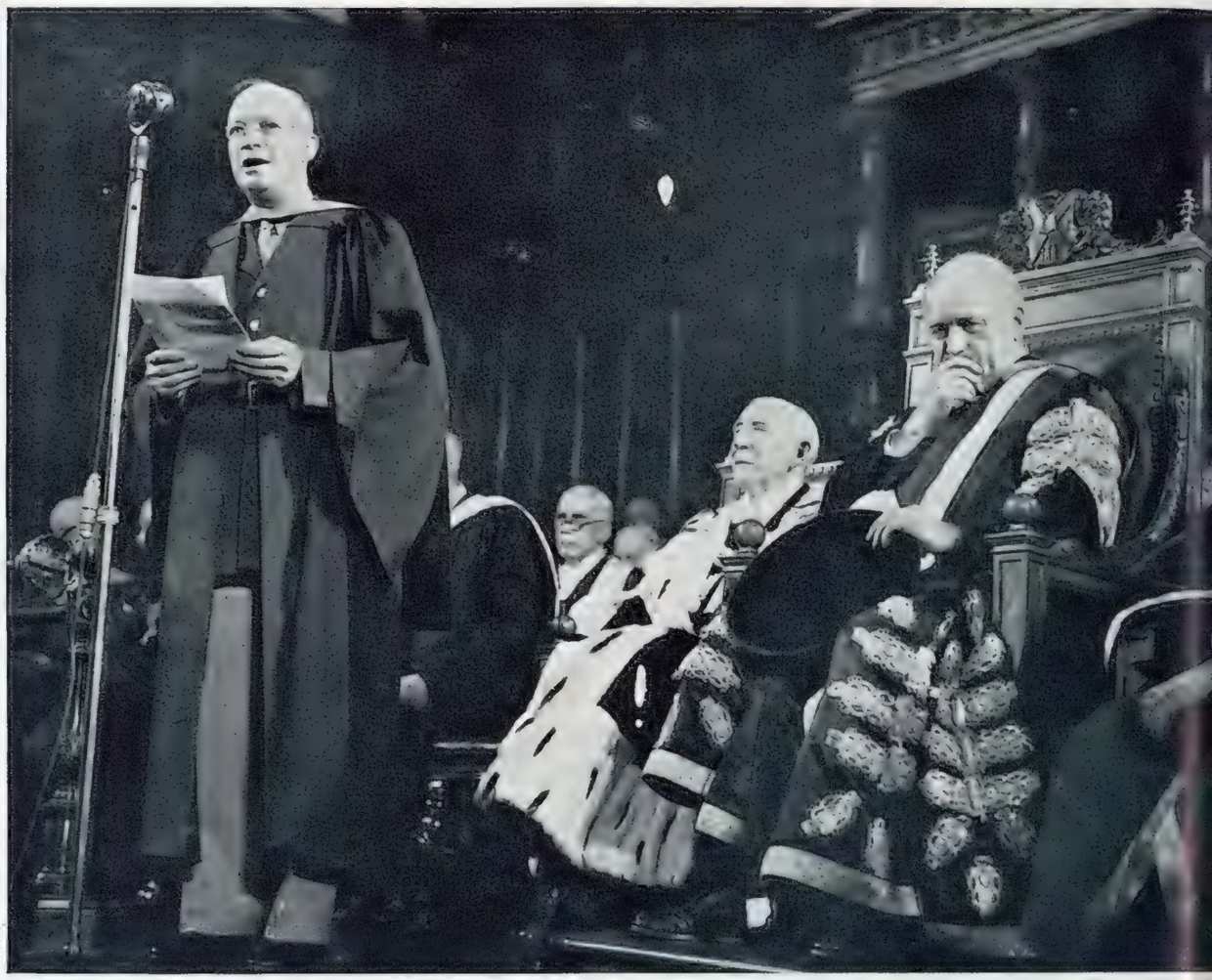


GENERAL EISENHOWER HONOURED in EDINBURGH

General of the Army Eisenhower, who arrived in Britain on the last trooping voyage of the *Queen Mary*, has been staying at his flat in Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, which was presented to him for life by the Scottish people. On October 2 he motored into Edinburgh, there to receive the Freedom of the City and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the University. In his speech at the Usher Hall after receiving the Freedom, General Eisenhower spoke of the horrors of future war and delivered a stirring call for "world neighbourliness." Following lunch as a guest of the Corporation in the City Chambers, General Eisenhower, who was accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower and their son, Captain John Eisenhower, went to Edinburgh Castle to attend the christening ceremony of Lord Tedder's infant son.

During his present stay in Europe General Eisenhower has also been in Germany on a tour of inspection, and on September 29 he paid a call at the Ham Military Cemetery near Luxembourg to place a wreath on the grave of General Patton.

Last week-end he was a guest of the King and Queen at Balmoral.



GENERAL EISENHOWER RECEIVES THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: The United States Chief o Staff delivering his address of thanks in the McEwan Hall. Seated on the right is the Principal of the University. Afterward General Eisenhower went to the Usher Hall to receive the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh. In his speech, General Eisenhowe declared: "Modern war lumps fighting man and helpless child, fortification, school and factory into a first priority bombing target"

GENERAL EISENHOWER ARRIVES AT CULZEAN CASTLE, HIS NEW SCOTTISH HOME: Captain John Eisenhower, General Eisenhower, the Marquess Ailsa, Mrs. Eisenhower, the Marchioness Ailsa and the Dowager Marchioness Ailsa at the entrance to the Castle. Culzean, the ancestral home of the Ailsa family, is now national property, and some of its apartments have been presented to the Eisenhowers by the Scottish people as a gift for life. During his stay in Europe General Eisenhower has paid a visit to Germany and Luxembourg. He was at pains to deny all rumours that he might become United States Ambassador in London

The IRON and STEEL BOARD MEETS

THE FIRST CHAIRMAN OF THE IRON AND STEEL BOARD : Sir Archibald Forbes, who will implement plans for the modernisation of the industry. Sir Archibald is a chartered accountant, and from 1943 to 1945 was a member of the Aircraft Supply Council

With the setting-up of the Iron and Steel Board and its inaugural meeting at Bush House, the Government has now set the machinery in motion for the modernisation of the iron and steel industry. The Government has shelved its original intention of nationalising the industry, and next year a Bill will be introduced into Parliament seeking authority to buy up a majority holding in the principal concerns. The Government will nominate State directors who will sit side by side with the free enterprise directors

THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE IRON AND STEEL BOARD : The members, who met under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Forbes, seen together in their board-room at Bush House. Reading from left to right are : Mr. Lincoln Evans, Mr. A. Callighan, Mr. A. C. N. Boddis (Secretary), Sir Archibald Forbes, Sir Alan Barlow, Mr. G. H. Latham, and Mr. Richard Mather

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY RETURNS FROM AMERICA— DR. FISHER AND HIS WIFE ON BOARD THE "AQUITANIA" ON ARRIVAL AT SOUTHAMPTON : During his stay in America the Primate met President Truman, and he attended the 55th Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church. The vital question before this Convention was the proposed union of the Protestant Episcopal Church with the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Dr. Fisher's visit, therefore, had particular significance, and the delegates were impressed by his speeches in which he stressed the value of intercommunion between churches rather than the organic unity of churches

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY AT CHESTER—THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF WITH CADET MILLMAN, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE GUARD OF HONOUR AT CHESTER CASTLE : The guard was formed by the cadets of the 6th Cadet Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment, and, needless to say, they had made a spectacular effort with regard to turn-out for the occasion. Field-Marshal Montgomery has been engaged on a tour of military establishments in the Chester district and he has been noting the implementation of his new plans for the Army. Both in the Western and Northern Commands a large part of this new programme is in force

Home News

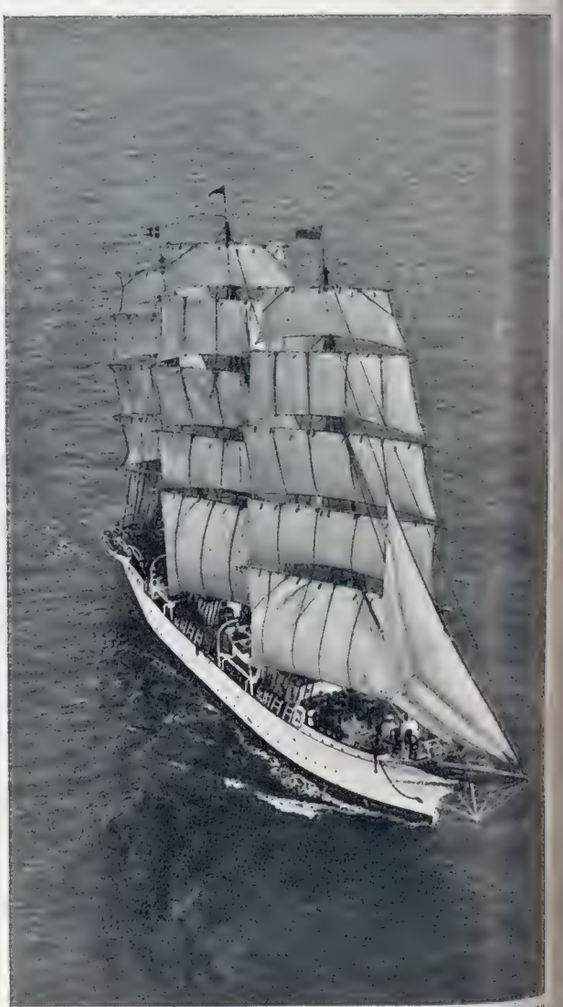
The GRAVEYARD of the GOODWINS

The "Queen Mary" and "Queen Elizabeth" at Southampton; London's Next Lord Mayor; Choosing No. 1 Waaf

ANOTHER SHIP IS STRANDED ON THE GOODWINS—THE 7,000-TON LONDON STEAMER "FORT VERMILION" AGROUND ON THE DREADED SANDS NEAR DEAL: The "Fort Vermilion" went off course during the fog, and, in an attempt to refloat her, 10,000 tons of ore were jettisoned from her holds and six tugs attempted at high tide to pull her into deep water. In the background of this picture can be seen the two halves of the "Helena Modjeska," which defied all efforts to refloat her and eventually broke up

Several ships have been lost on the dreaded Goodwin Sands of recent months and sailors are of the opinion that the area should be re-charted, if further disasters are to be avoided. Buoys at present mark the channel, but these are not discernible in fog, and it was in such conditions that the *Fort Vermilion* went aground a fortnight ago. There is also a move on foot to restore the lightship which before the war stood off Sandwich Bay. The Goodwins extend from north to south for ten miles, and they form a natural protection to the celebrated anchorage of the Downs. At low water they rise some 15 ft. above sea-level, while at high water they lie 15 ft. below the sea

THE TWO "QUEENS" MEET: The "Queen Mary" passing her sister-ship "Queen Elizabeth" at Southampton, after the former had completed a record-breaking Atlantic crossing and her last voyage as a troopship. The *Queen Elizabeth* is now nearing the end of her refitment and will soon make her first voyage as a passenger liner. The refitting and overhauling the *Queen Mary*, which has done six hard years of trooping, will necessarily take many months, but some time in 1947 the two vessels will be operating a shuttle passenger service on the North Atlantic. On her last voyage from Halifax the *Queen Mary* covered 2,531 miles in 3 days, 15 hours, 48 minutes, and this was the fastest trip ever made on this particular route. She averaged 28·83 knots and by fast steaming made up for the 16 hours' delay caused by fog. Within an hour of docking, technicians from John Brown's, the *Queen Mary's* Clydeside builders, went aboard to discuss the programme for refitting



WESTWARD HO!—THE FULL-RIGGED DANISH SHIP "DANMARK" SAILING DOWN-CHANNEL EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES: The "Danmark" had just called at Southampton, and when this picture was taken she was passing the Isle of Wight. She has on board a crew of 116 boys, and, in the true Danish maritime tradition, they are receiving their initial training before the mast. During the present voyage the *Danmark* will pass through the Panama Canal and cruise up the Pacific coast

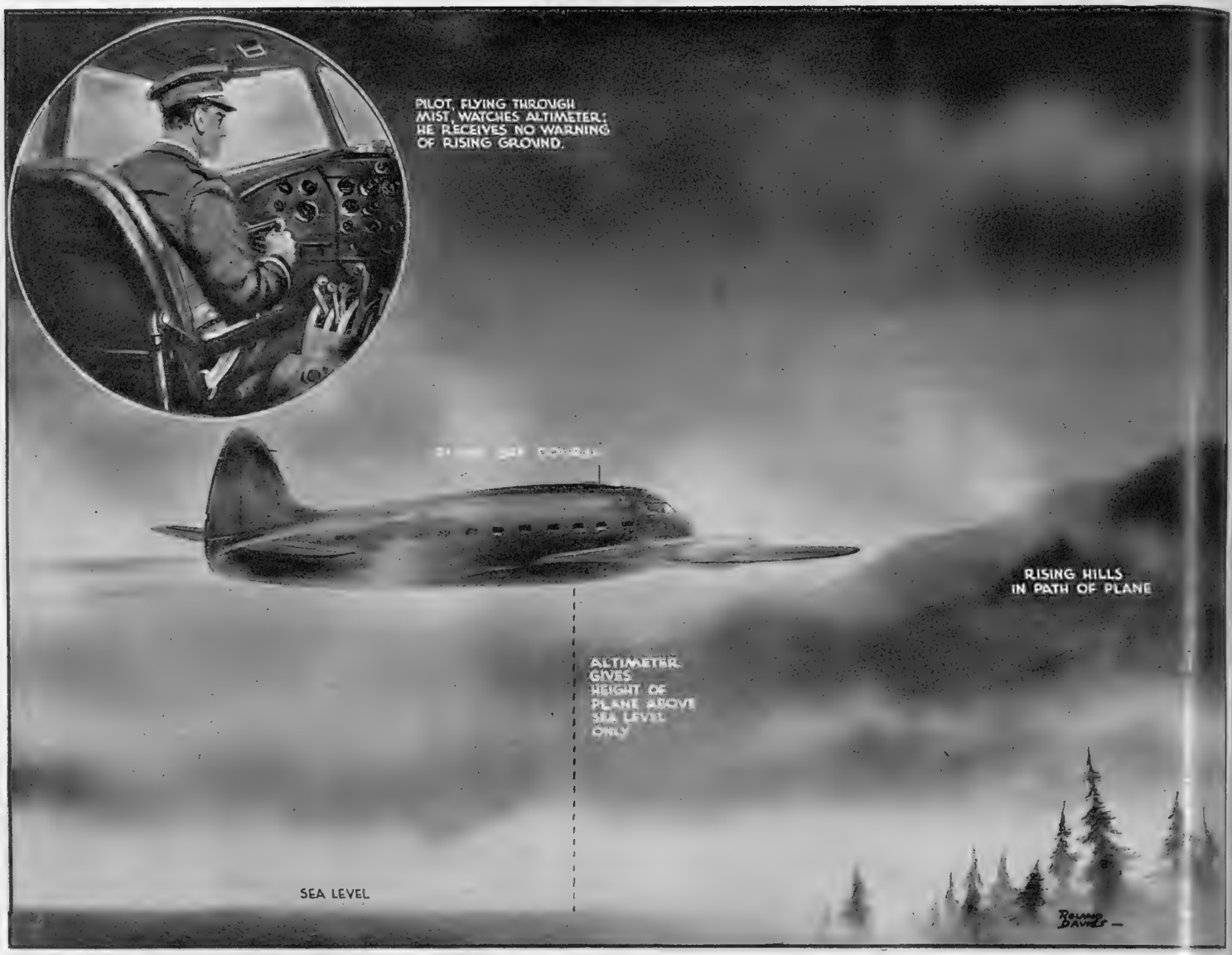
LONDON'S LORD MAYOR ELECT: Sir Bracewell Smith (right centre) being invested with the chain of office after his election by the Livery in the war-scarred Guildhall. The names of ten Aldermen were submitted to the Livery, but Sir Bracewell Smith was elected by a unanimous vote. Sir Bracewell is a magnate of the catering trade, but his civic designation is "citizen and spectacle-maker." He has had a varied career and was at one time an L.C.C. schoolteacher. After the election of the new Lord Mayor, the Sheriff's inauguration breakfast took place at Grocers Hall

TO HAVE AN OCTOBER WEDDING: The Dowager Marchioness Townshend and Mr. Bernard Le Strange, a relative of Baron Hastings and Lord High Admiral of the Wash, whose engagement has lately been announced. Mr. Le Strange is head of one of the oldest families in Norfolk. The title of Admiral of the Wash was conferred upon an ancestor by King John. Mr. Le Strange and the Marchioness have known each other for 20 years. The Marchioness was in the news recently when she asked for charges of theft which she had preferred against her daughter, Lady Elizabeth White, and Mr. Paul Walsh, to be withdrawn

MEETING THE SQUIRE AND HIS YOUNG SCOTTISH BRIDE: The Duchess of Northumberland thanking the tenants for her wedding present during the garden party held at Alnwick Castle by the Duke and Duchess to mark their arrival at the Castle following their honeymoon. Over 2,000 guests from many parts of Northumberland gathered at the Castle for the ceremony and the majority were tenants of the Percy Estate. The Duke and Duchess, it will be remembered, were married at Westminster Abbey during June, the King and Queen being among the wedding guests

THE CONGRATULATIONS WERE MUTUAL: Donald McLeod, of Comrie, Perthshire, shakes the paw of his dog Garry, which won the Hired Shepherds' International Championship at the International Sheep Dog Trials at Carrick Knowe Golf Course, Edinburgh. In this championship each dog was required to gather ten sheep from a point out of sight and then bring them through a narrow gate previously indicated. He had then to gather another ten sheep from another position and marshal them in the same manner. An English competitor was runner-up in this event

THE SEARCH FOR BRITAIN'S MOST COMPELLING W.A.A.F.: Air-Marshal Sir Philip Joubert de la Ferte, Squadron-Leader P. R. Parker, Lady Welsh and Mr. William Dring, A.R.A., at work in the Council Room of the Air Ministry when choosing the six semi-finalists in the competition to find the ideal type of girl for representation on a recruiting poster. Many hundreds of members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force submitted pictures, and the semi-finalists were brought to London last Friday to face the judges in the final, and to be entertained at the Savoy



THE PILOT'S PROBLEM WHEN FLYING OVER UNKNOWN TERRAIN : An artist's impression of what may have happened to the Belgian Skymaster when it crashed near Lake Gander, Newfoundland, with a loss of twenty-six lives. The air-liner is off course and flying through mist over unfamiliar country. The altimeter in the pilot's cockpit records the height above sea-level, but he has no means of detecting that a barrier of hills lies in his path. It is possible that radar equipment may in future be used in solving this everyday navigational problem—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

THE GANDER DISASTER Focuses Attention on THE PILOT'S PROBLEM

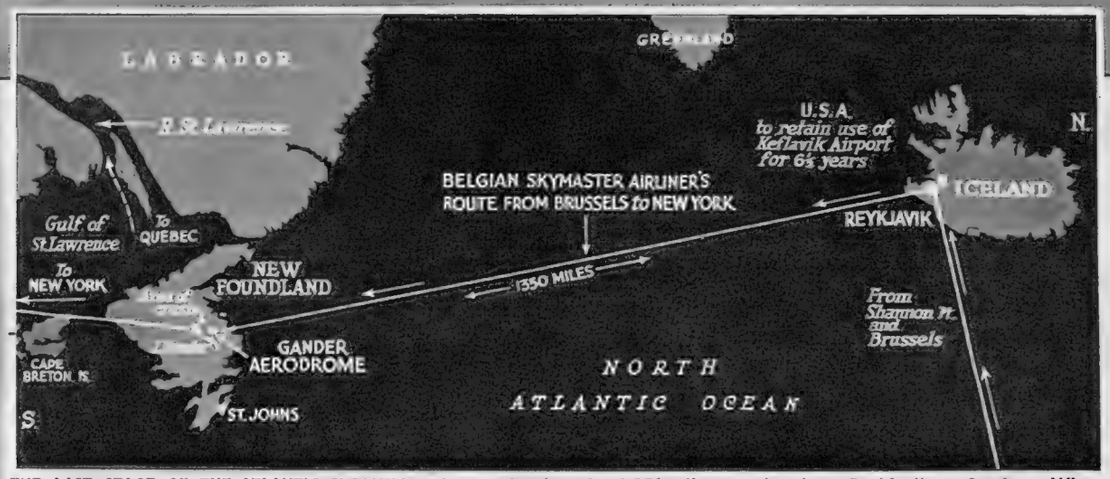
One of the most complicated rescues undertaken in flying history was achieved after the Skymaster of the Belgian Air Lines had crashed in half-explored country near Gander, Newfoundland, taking twenty-six of the forty-four passengers to their deaths. Although the wreck was only 22 miles south-west of the international airport at Gander, it took 60 hours for the rescue party to blaze a trail to the scene, having first made their way up the Gander River in rubber boats. Meanwhile, supplies were dropped by parachute to the survivors. Most of the passengers were too badly hurt to be carried along the trail to the flying-boats waiting on Wolf Lake, so helicopters were rushed to Gander from the United States, landing on an improvised platform in the heart of the woodlands. The eighteen survivors were then ferried out by a highly-efficient shuttle service, and 80 hours after the crash all were in hospital at Gander receiving proper care and treatment. The dead were buried in the wilderness beside the wrecked plane.

At the time of writing, the causes of the crash are not known, but it appears that atmospheric disturbances prevented the last urgent messages from Gander Airport from reaching the navigator when the Skymaster was beset by fog.

(*Continued on right*)

THE FATE OF THE SKYMASTER : The burnt-out fuselage of the Belgian air-liner lying in the remote woodlands near Gander Lake, Newfoundland, where it crashed and burst into flames. Some of the survivors are seen standing on the right

***On right*—THE FIRST SUPPLIES ARE PARACHUTED DOWN : A coastguard Catalina flying-boat dropping blankets, food and stimulants to the eighteen passengers who survived the air-liner disaster near Gander**



THE LAST STAGE OF THE ATLANTIC CROSSING: A map showing the 1,350-miles crossing from Reykjavik to Gander. When the ill-fated Skymaster reached Gander it was too foggy to land, and the crash occurred when she was engaged in making a wide sweep while waiting for better conditions. It was some hours before the wreck was spotted

THE SCENE OF THE CRASH IN RELATION TO GANDER AIRPORT: A diagrammatic drawing of Newfoundland showing Gander, in the East Central portion of the island. Although the Skymaster crashed only twenty miles from the airport, the country is so impenetrable that it took an experienced woodsman 60 hours to reach the scene

It seems that the Skymaster struck Paton Peak, which reaches a height of 1,700 ft., and it is possible that the pilot, with only his altimeter to help him, had no idea of the terrain. Paton Peak is the only pronounced elevation in the district.

As long as a pilot flies on course, with adequate charts showing all elevations, his altimeter is an infallible guide, but the moment he is off course, as was the pilot of the ill-fated Skymaster, the altimeter provides no guarantee of safety. It is possible that radar will be adopted to meet this flying problem.

BRITAIN NEEDS BRIGHTER HOTELS

If She is to Take Advantage of the Potentialities of Post-war Tourism

By CHARLES GRAVES

LAST week at the County Hall, Westminster, delegates from forty-one different nations attended the first International Tourist Conference since the one held at Zurich in 1936, thus providing Great Britain and London, in particular, with the finest opportunity of attracting visitors to this country that has ever been possible.

Many of the delegates paid a visit to the " Britain Can Make It " Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum which I described last week, and one can well imagine their puzzlement when contrasting the exhibits they saw with the state of the hotels at which they were staying. It seems astonishing that the Board of Trade (Export Department) is unable to reconcile two obvious facts. On the one hand it naturally appreciates that tourism is one of our most important invisible exports and does not deny the Travel Association's statement that tourism can be worth one hundred million pounds a year to this country. On the other hand, it does absolutely nothing, in fact, the reverse, to help the hotels on which so much of this huge annual revenue is dependent. You would have thought that at least those hotels which are instructed by the Government Hospitality Fund and the Foreign Office Conference to accept foreign delegates would be given the same priority as foreign importers of our latest and best glass, china, furnishings, fabrics, carpets, linen, and the like. But not a bit of it. Hotels find themselves at the bottom of the list of organisations which are given priority to acquire these articles which are so essential for attracting visitors from overseas.

A glance at the various balance-sheets of hotel companies of this country shows, admittedly, that the takings for last year were much higher than in previous years. At the same time, one can definitely pity the boards of directors. All kinds of pressure are applied by the two bodies I have already mentioned, not to mention the Board of Trade and other Whitehall Ministries, to compel the hotels to accept guests whose moment of arrival is as unpredictable as the length of their stay—all this to the detriment of the normal business of taking valuable old and new clients. No hotels can refuse these requests, for they are discreetly warned that if they refuse them, rooms will have to be requisitioned for them.

In addition to this, the hotels are finding that so many people are houseless or flatless, that once they have been allowed to arrive with their luggage, it is almost impossible to remove them. They will practically go to the lengths of acquiring German measles or chicken-pox so as not to be put out. All this militates against the hotels' normal practice of endeavouring to keep a steady flow of clients coming and going. The staff problems are also acute. One would have thought that Service men and women who became soldier servants and waitresses in their respective units would have learnt enough about valeting and waiting on table to provide a fine reservoir of hotel workers. Unfortunately, experience shows that only those men and women who had previous hotel experience are any real use in a good hotel. The situation, as far as London is concerned, is aggravated by the high wages being offered by seaside hotels anxious at all costs to get going once again. In some resorts chambermaids are being offered £4 a week, living in, and with tips on top of that.

With regard to furnishings, hotels are allowed no coupons or assistance in acquiring suitable materials, and as everyone knows, coupon-free furnishings cost anything from 30s. a yard upwards ; and even at that price they are hard to obtain. Carpets of the correct size for a hotel are impossible to buy, except second-hand at sales, and hotels which have been able to acquire that thick tank felt, primarily suitable for under-carpets, are in a fortunate minority. In at least one of the luxury hotels of London, two whole floors are closed because there is not enough linen. Towels are very short. Laundries are poor and take three weeks to deliver. What is more, it is seldom that a hotel receives the whole consignment back. This at once demands a bigger stock of linen, which is unobtainable in anything approaching bulk. The purchase of four lots of sheets at £6 and £7 10s. a pair was regarded by a West End hotel the other day as a very lucky transaction.

The food situation is well known to any Englishman. Each hotel is very tightly rationed on the number of meals it can serve. Returns are made every eight weeks, when corresponding rations from the Food Office are obtainable. The meat ration is based on one and one-seventh of a penny per main meal per person who lunched or dined in any given hotel, before the war, per day in 1939. At the moment, of course, chickens are plentiful owing to the very short-sighted policy of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, but one can presume that they will be practically unobtainable after November 16. Even now, the prices for them are prohibitive to most of the smaller hotels—chickens trussed and ready for the oven costing 5s. 3d. per lb. Again, grouse and partridge cannot be served because of the controlled price of 5s. per meal. This also applies to smoked salmon (and, naturally, caviare). The low price of 3s. for oysters makes it almost impossible for these to be served anywhere except in an oyster bar, which does not provide a main dish to follow them. Sardines are on points, and tunny fish is practically unobtainable. The impossibility of using olive oil, butter or cream, makes a good salad dressing out of the question, not to mention sauce Beauvaise. The only bright spot is provided by vegetables which, though their price has increased enormously, are readily available.

Government concession wines have been exceedingly helpful to the various hotel cellars, particularly with champagne, even though the price which can be charged for them is much less than pre-war. Against this, there is such a demand for bedrooms, in spite of the increased charges for them, that London is rapidly reaching the position of New York—where officially visitors cannot stay for more than five days at any given hotel.

Another great difficulty which confronts hotels is the delay in receiving permission to repair bomb damage, not to mention the redecorating of their shabbier rooms. Several luxury hotels, including the Carlton, the Savoy and the Hyde Park, suffered varying degrees of damage during the blitz, the Carlton being the worst hit. Probably because of the word " luxury " attached to hotels of this denomination the Socialist Government does little or nothing to assist them to prepare themselves for the high-grade visitors whom they could otherwise expect next year and the year after, when the Olympic Games will be held here.

As Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte, chairman of the Savoy, Berkeley, Claridge group of hotels said at the annual general meeting—travellers to England may be interested in viewing war scars and the damage done to the cities by air attack, but not in inadequately equipped or shabby-looking hotels. Mr. D'Oyly Carte was worthily supported by the Managing Director, Mr. Hugh Wontner, who said—" For the future, we shall need a relaxation of the restrictions that now confront us if we are to have in London hotels equal to any elsewhere in the world. We shall need to be able to replace worn or out-of-date equipment of all kinds, to paint and redecorate both inside and out, and to have food and wine in sufficient quantity and variety so that we may once more have in London a standard in cuisine that no other nation can surpass. The sooner these things can be made possible the greater will be the chance of attracting foreign visitors here and securing for the nation the advantage and benefit of the foreign currency they will bring."

If the big British hotels are compelled to remain in their present shabby state, with cheap glass, worn-out carpets, threadbare sheets, torn blankets, discoloured curtains, greasy wallpaper and cracked utility porcelain, there is little hope of any visitor from abroad coming to pay a second visit ; if, indeed, he (or she) comes at all. The word gets around very quickly.

After all, it is not as if Great Britain is the only country in the market for visitors. Frantic and successful efforts are being made by the French, Italian and Belgian hotels to make themselves as glossy as ever by next year. The determination of the French to overcome their wartime difficulties is shown by the fact that they are already holding a motor-car exhibition in Paris and, of course, there are always Switzerland, Spain and Sweden among the neutral countries, not to mention Egypt, which are all set to profit by the inevitable boom in tourism next year.

In the circumstances it is up to the Board of Trade to give the same priorities to representative British hotels as they give to foreign importers of British goods.

DISCUSSING THE PROSPECTS OF TOURISM AFTER SIX YEARS OF WAR : Sir Frederick Ogilvie speaking from the rostrum at the opening session of the International Conference of National Tourist Organisations held at County Hall, Westminster. Seated in the centre is Lord Hacking, chairman of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who officially welcomed the delegates of forty-one nations. He pointed out that simplification of passports and visas and the encouragement of the freer movement of young people were of vital importance at this stage in world affairs

THE DELEGATES OF FORTY-ONE NATIONS FORGATHER AT COUNTY HALL : Some of the men and women who came to London last week to discuss the future of the tourist industry. In his article Charles Graves points out that if Britain is to take advantage of the tourist drive she must see to it that her hotels can obtain the materials to effect repairs and generally fit themselves for the influx of visitors

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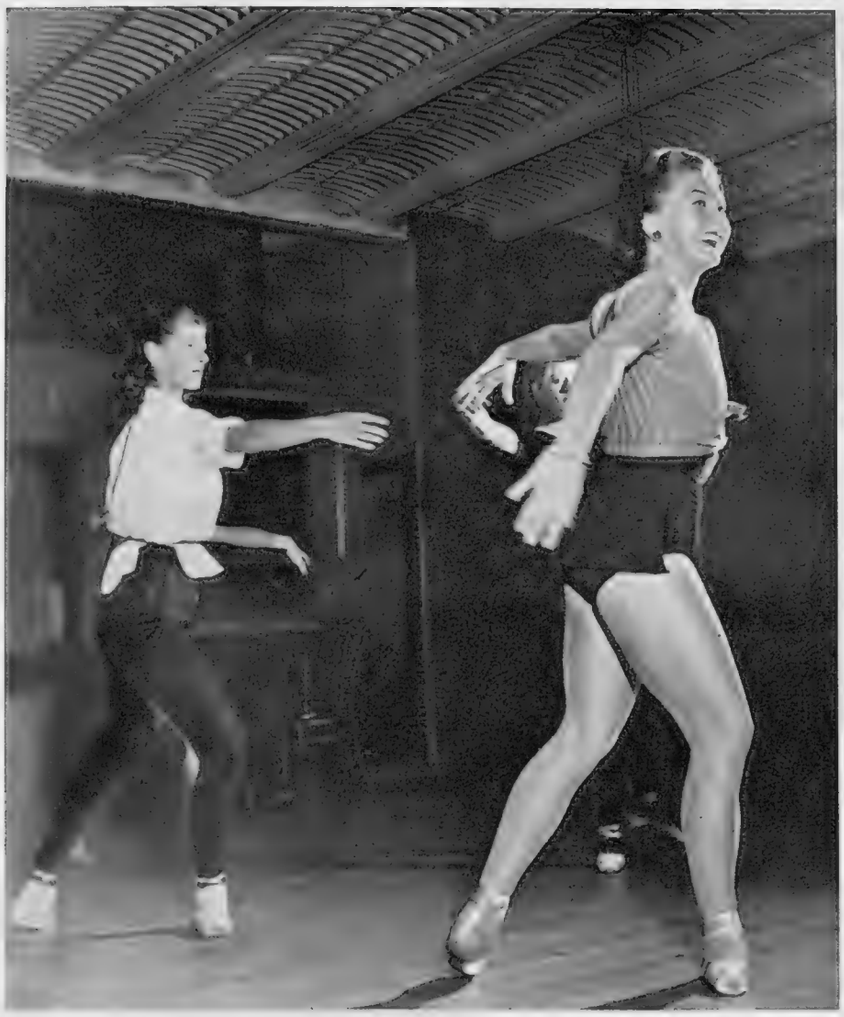
BALLET, DRAMA AND FILM



PRIMA BALLERINA IRINA BARONOVA RETURNS TO THE BRITISH STAGE: The beautiful young dancer stars in a new comedy-thriller. Caryl Brahms and S. J. Simon wrote an amusing novel before the war, called *Bullet in the Ballet*. It has now been dramatised and has two world-renowned ballet dancers—Irina Baronova and Leonide Massine playing the leads. Here, Baronova is rehearsing with the corps de ballet under the direction of Stanilas Iszikowski. Massine has his first speaking part in the play, and he has created a new ballet, *Reverie Classique*, to music of Chopin, for the production. Two other ballets—*Petrouchka* and *Gaité Parisienne*—will attract the ballet-lover, as well as the ordinary theatre-goer, to *Bullet in the Ballet*, which is now on tour and is due to open in the West End later in the year

SARAH CHURCHILL STARS IN A NEW ITALIAN FILM: She wears this attractive nineteenth-century costume for the film of "Daniele Cortis." She was chosen to play the leading part in the film of Antonio Figazzaro's novel *Daniele Cortis*, which is being made in Rome. Miss Churchill will speak her lines in English while the rest of the cast speak Italian. Later the film will be "dubbed" to make an English and an Italian version

CARLA LEHMANN ON HORSEBACK: She looks doubtfully at her instructor during the filming of "Fame is the Spur." Howard Spring's political novel is being filmed and this location shot was taken in the grounds of Knole Park, Lord Sackville's estate outside Sevenoaks. Lovely Carla Lehmann and Michael Redgrave are the stars. After the film has been completed Redgrave is to go to Hollywood to make his first film there

THE PRODUCER AND THE AUTHOR OF "PICK-UP GIRL": Peter Cotes and Elsa Shelley study the script of one of London's biggest theatrical successes. Peter Cotes is the clever young producer and director of the New Lindsey Theatre Club at Notting Hill Gate. His production there of *Pick-Up Girl* was acclaimed by the critics and went to the West End, where it filled the Prince of Wales—a theatre usually associated with a very different kind of entertainment. Next Monday *Pick-Up Girl* is to be transferred to the Casino, a still larger theatre, until recently used for the entertainment of troops as the Queensberry Club and previously the London Casino. Its reopening should bring it better fortune. It was never a success as a theatre for which it was originally designed

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

WALTER HAMMOND TELLS HIS STORY

A Great Cricketer Recounts the Highlights of a Remarkable Career: The Recollections of Mr. Justice Humphreys: Clifford Hornby's "Blind Falcon"

AS I write these words Mr. Walter Hammond, for the first time in many dark years, is leading an English Test team in Australia in quest of the Ashes. CRICKET MY DESTINY (Stanley Paul. 16s.) is Walter Hammond's own story, and there can scarcely be an enthusiast, either here or down-under, who will not want to read it.

It would not be like Walter Hammond to claim, as his publishers do, that he is the "greatest English batsman of all time," for no one could display a more charming modesty on and off the field and in the writing of a book about his career. It is well to be reminded that he is the only man who has captained both a Players' and a Gentlemen's Eleven, and the only cricketer who, having been a professional, has captained England. As well, too, to remember that besides heading the batting averages, in first-class cricket, he is a formidable bowler and fieldsman, and has taken 83 wickets and made 101 catches in Test matches alone.

THE THREATENED CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, BATH: The classic tower dominating a picturesque corner of the city in Henry Street, near the South Parade. The church may be demolished under the Bath improvement plan, and this has evoked a strong protest from the ever-watchful Georgian group. It is pointed out that only a very slight modification in the plan would save the church. The main part of St. James's dates from 1768. It is all in the best classical tradition—

Drawing by Percy Home

Mr. R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, that delightful cricketer-writer, sums him up in these words: "As an all-rounder he is the greatest cricketer of this generation, not merely in centuries, in the taking of wickets, and in the making of catches, but in his attitude to the game which he, while drawing from its frame, has enriched with a grave simplicity and a nobility that may never be seen again."

Nothing could be more tactful and at the same time firm than the manner in which he describes that terrible Test match at Adelaide during the 1932-3 tour, when the bodyline controversy reached its crescendo. "Two days before the game began," he writes, "we were practising at the nets at the Adelaide Oval when several thousand spectators created such a scene that we had to pack up." The experience is not likely to be repeated this winter.

In an apologia to his recollections and reflections, CRIMINAL DAYS (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d.), Mr. Justice Humphreys says: "It is held that a Judge while on the active list should not express in public his views upon matters which have come or may come before him in his judicial capacity. Nor do I think it desirable that he should comment, however favourably, upon members of the profession still living. I hope that this book of recollections and reflections will not be found to offend against either of those rules."

It does not, for his Lordship touches upon nothing subsequent to his elevation to the Bench, eighteen years ago.

The wise layman comments with a diffidence upon the utterances of lawyers, even in their hours of ease. They have a language (I nearly said a jargon) of their own. They are inclined to be omniscient in their opinions and eclectic in their sense of humour. They get a lot of fun out of their work and out of each other, but woe betide the layman who might dare to join in! Many instances might be trotted out to prove that so-and-so is a pompous old fool, but the outsider who is tempted to draw instances will quickly find himself in his place. None of the foregoing has any particular bearing on Mr. Justice Humphreys' delightful and urbane panorama of those famous men who have practised in the Central Criminal Court and upon Circuit within his recollection. They stand revealed as human beings as well as great advocates and good lawyers in varying degrees.

To the layman, perhaps the most interesting chapters are those dealing with the Crippen trial and with such characters as Horatio Bottomley and Roger Casement. Personally, I confess to a liking for the reminiscences of lawyers, and I enjoyed this particular book very much; more, in fact, than I have enjoyed having to comment upon it.

BLIND FALCON (Collins. 8s. 6d.) is one of those novels that threaten from page to page to collapse into a welter of introspection, and which are only saved from this by the sincerity of the author. Sincerity, however, is no complete substitute for story-telling, and this book is too subjective in its theme and too divided between the mental and the physical activities of the principal character to conform to the novel category.

Briefly, this is the story of a man whose marriage has broken up and who leaves England for Egypt, looking for some peace of mind. He finds this partly in the great problem of food production in that country and partly in the love of a girl. This man, who incidentally has the memorable name of Teago Stripp, is torn both spiritually and physically between his loves and his questionings, and this division is reflected in the book, for the author seeks to find the meaning, in individual minds, of the instability of personal relationships in the modern world.

Like his characters, he is sometimes diffuse, and there are passages which are obscure because their meaning is personal to the author and he cannot always express it clearly. The ending itself is too inconclusive to be satisfyingly like life, or like fiction.

I like detective stories and murder mysteries so much that it doesn't often happen to me to be either bored or bewildered by one. But I must confess that THE CASE OF THE SECOND CHANCE (Macdonald. 8s. 6d.) did puzzle me, and possibly not in the way that the author had intended.

This is the story of the murder, or unexpected death, of a well-known actor, in which a number of people are implicated. On Scotland Yard's first investigation there seems to be no evidence on which anyone can be arrested and the case is, if not closed, at least shelved and kept in abeyance. Later, through what appears to be an unconnected blackmail case, more evidence is uncovered and the murderer finally traced. Through all this, an amateur detective who is in good standing with "the Yard" wends his astute and inquiring way, and apparently gives the official sleuths a great deal of invaluable help. All that was quite clear to the diligent reader, but in the matter of alibis and identities and even proper names, the story is less lucid and a fog, unseasonable to October, settled down on the last pages.

I will, however, persevere with Mr. Christopher Bush's next contribution.

Mr. Peter Cheyney is as meticulous about the proportion of excitement that he allows his readers chapter by chapter as he is over his descriptions of his heroines' clothes. Not for him the cowardly, masculine allusion to "something black and clinging." Mr. Cheyney is a stickler for exactitude and so we have: "She wore a long black velvet skirt with a white georgette blouse. The ruffles about her neck and the full sleeves at her wrists were caught with black velvet ribbon. One small crêpe-de-chine-shod foot tapped impatiently on the floor." And, "she wore a green dress of velvet cord, beneath a coat of snow leopard. A matching scarf of green chiffon set off her hair."

In his new novel, UNEASY TERMS (Collins. 8s. 6d.), Mr. Cheyney is dealing with the exploits of Slim Callaghan and the two beautiful ladies (see above) who employ his talents as a private detective. Beautiful ladies in books by Mr. Cheyney have a way of being implicated in a lot of grief and woe, and these two are no exception.

Like Mr. Holmes, most of Mr. Callaghan's cerebration is done in a dressing-gown, but to the accompaniment of more Scotch than ever occurred to the Baker Street sleuth to drink. "He walked up and down the room, stopped to give himself four fingers out of the whisky bottle. He thought it was a very bad thing to drink on an empty stomach. He had another drink." That's Mr. Callaghan for you, tough and wayward, a typical Cheyney hero, and just what the bookstalls ordered.

IT IS NOT A MASTERPIECE, BUT IT IS A FIND: This statue of Shakespeare, which has lain neglected in a lumber room at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, was recently rediscovered by Mr. Fred Sundin, an upholsterer and french polisher. After it had been cleaned of its many coats of paint it was identified as the work of John Cheere, who died in 1787. As a portrait of the Bard it is of doubtful value, but, weighing just about a ton, it contains sufficient lead to provide plumbing for five new houses

SHORT REVIEWS: A Selection from the Publishers' Lists

THE ARIEL BOOKS ON THE ARTS, which are being published for the Shenval Press by Faber and Faber at 5s. each, include two worth-while new editions dealing with the work of Constantin Guys and Leslie Hurry. Guys was a brilliant portrayer of Parisian life during the Second Empire, and the fifty half-tone reproductions give an excellent idea of his work. Leslie Hurry, the theatrical designer, made a great contribution to the development of the ballet in England, and the fifty reproductions in this book are mostly concerned with his brilliant conceptions for Sadler's Wells.

There are also two interesting additions to the Gallery Books (Lund Humphries. 4s. 6d.), each of which deals with a single masterpiece. In Number 12, Benedict Nicolson describes Vermeer's LADY AT THE VIRGINALS, outlining the origin and history of the picture and its place in the world of art. The fifteen illustrations include several enlarged details from the masterpiece. Book No. 11 deals with the hardly less celebrated CHATEAU DE STEEN, by Peter Paul Rubens.

The Hour Glass Library (Maurice Fridberg. 2s. 6d.) has just issued two companion volumes, SELECTED STORIES OF ETHEL MANNIN and SELECTED STORIES OF ELIZABETH BOWEN. Both books, slipping neatly into the pocket, can be recommended as first-rate light reading for train or bus.

In RED WINS (Macdonald. 8s. 6d.), B. J. Kospoth tells the story of his experiences with the Red Army during the days of its brilliant dash across Pomerania and all Eastern Germany in 1945. It is a most revealing document.

ESCAPE, by Aline Pole (C. and J. Temple. 10s. 6d.), deals with an earlier phase of the war, and is the narrative of a Polish woman's flight from a collapsed Poland to a collapsing France during the calamitous days when Germany was all but master of Europe.

In SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ART OF NARRATIVE (Home and Van Thal. 5s.), Phyllis Bentley has written an admirable essay on literary creation which many may find profitable as a basis for debate, and many a would-be author would do well to digest.

WHEN WE 'RE AT SCHOOL, By Ourselves (Witherby. 8s. 6d.), is a book written by over thirty children aged between ten and thirteen-and-a-half. No one will dispute this.

THE COUNTRY YEAR, by Jorian Jenks, is a new publication by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The photogravure illustrations are excellent.

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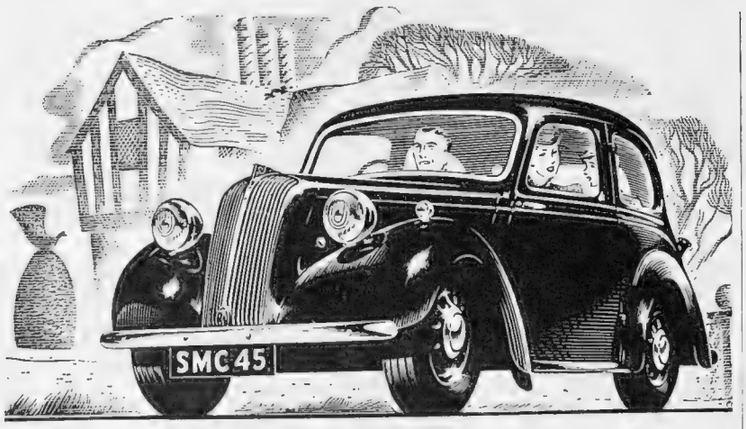

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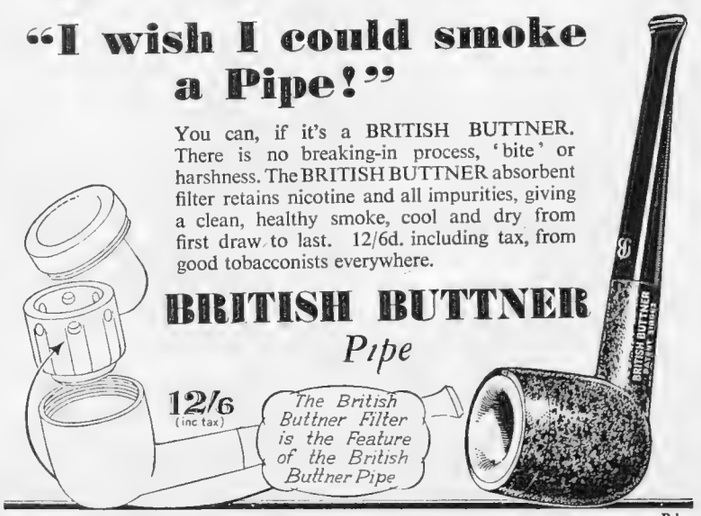

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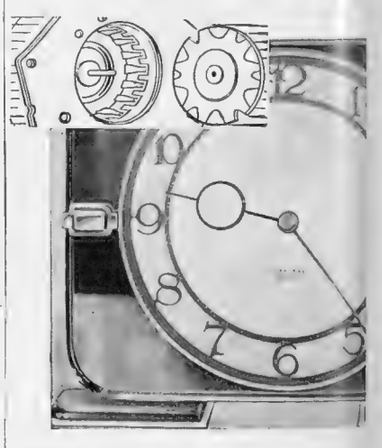

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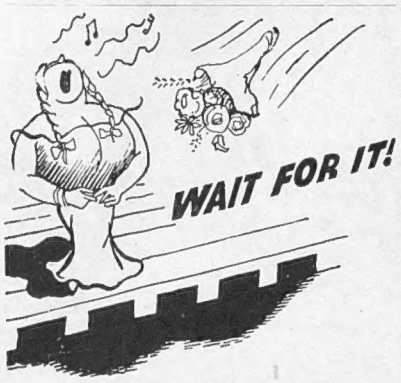

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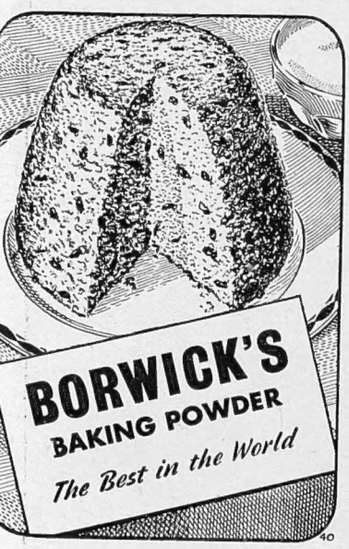

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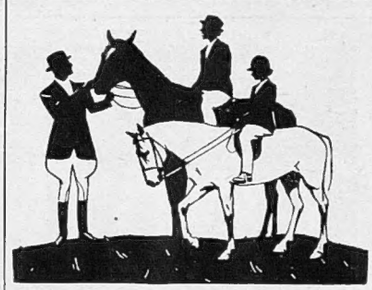

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